THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

AN INTERNATIONAL DAILY NEWSPAPER

COPYRIGHT 1933 BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

BOSTON, THURSDAY, APRIL 13, 1933—VOL. XXV, NO. 117

**ATLANTIC EDITION—FIVE CENTS A COPY

The March of the Nations

by RUFUS STEELE

Roosevelt Saves the Old Home

MacDonald Tells His Purpose

Austria's Fate in Rome Talks

U.S. Likes Minister Ruth Owen

Moscow Case Surprises World

Germany Burns Jewish Books

PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT comes to the aid of the home-owner. He calls upon Congress for legislation setting up a refinancing corporation with a capital of $200,000,000 and borrowing power of $2,000,000,000 that will give the mortgaged one a new deal. He will be able to refinance his mortgage for a long term at a low rate. The corporation would take over the mortgages for 4 per cent bonds, guaranteeing the interest but not the principal. The President declares the basic interests of the nation demand this safeguarding of homes from enforced and unfair liquidation. The home-saving policy he sets up he wishes to have regarded as directly bulwarking the country's stability. He would end the present uncertain and chaotic conditions for a substantial reason—They create fear and despair.

¶ Prime Minister MacDonald tells the British House of Commons what he hopes to do at Washington. He wishes to help solve the problem of how to get at the riches that are in the world so that they may be enjoyed by the people who are in the world and put an end to that mad state of affairs in which nobody can get what he wants—On this basis the visiting statesman is certain to be welcomed with both hands, assisted in every known way.

¶ Europe believes Austria's future is being worked out in conferences in Rome. Chancellor Engelbert Dollfuss is there talking with Premier Mussolini on continuing Austria's independence, with the Vatican on an attempt being made to strengthen Roman Catholic influence in Danubian lands from Vienna as center, with Vice-Chancellor von Papen of Germany on apparent obstacles to Anschluss or political union. Austria probably will be kept an open corridor between the two great dictatorships of Italy and Germany—Because both want Austria neither is expected to get it.

¶ The United States reacts favorably to confirmation of Mrs. Ruth Bryan Owen of Florida as Minister to Denmark. Selection of this widely known former Congresswoman of ability and charm silences criticism of appointment of a woman to a highest post in the diplomatic service. Mrs. Owen is the daughter of William Jennings Bryan, but that is not all. She is also the daughter of Mary Baird Bryan, who went to the university after she was married, studied law to aid her husband, advised him constantly and helped direct all his campaigns. Husband and daughter owe much to her—Herself a powerful figure, Mary Baird Bryan thought and acted behind the scenes.

¶ Moscow furnishes the world an unexpected sensation when W. H. MacDonald, one of six British engineers charged with sabotage, pleads guilty. In effect he turns state's evidence, implicating the others. He tells of plans to render ineffectual in emergency the large steel and arms plants at Zlatoust in the Ural Mountains. MacDonald's plea and story appear to amaze the British Embassy and the British Government, which have steadfastly demanded release of the men. Britain has said Soviet Russia is trying to lay failure of its industrial program on the backs of British engineers. Russia leads off with a trump card—But world opinion will reserve judgment until the end of the game.

¶ Germany's universities set a rigid ban on Jews. Jewish professors and those not strongly in favor of National Socialist principles are to go. A new association to govern students bases membership not on citizenship but on nationality. Hereafter books by Jewish authors must be published in Hebrew, with German translations plainly stamped. On May 10 all universities are to hold bonfire burnings of all books written by Jews. Libraries and private bookcases are to be ransacked so that nothing written by Jews shall remain—What, for instance, will be done about the Bible?

¶ Manchuria sees Chinese brigands kidnap Dr. Niels Nielsen, a well-known American medical missionary from Minneapolis who has been in the Orient 25 years. His wife reports his abduction from Hsiuyen, 110 miles south of Mukden. The Washington State Department instructs American Consul General Myrl S. Myers at Mukden to begin negotiations with local officials and Japanese military authorities for Dr. Nielsen's release. This gives Washington its first business with unrecognized Manchoukuo—But even unrecognized officials should be quick to recognize a missionary in the clutch of brigands.

Clocks Freeze Up In Polar Weather

Special from Monitor Bureau

London

CLOCKS won't work and pens won't write in the chilly environment of Fort Rae, on the Great Slave Lake in northern Canada, according to a report of the British Polar Year Expedition which is located there.

When all the outdoor clocks went on strike, it was hoped that replacement by "low temperature clocks" would put things right, but they, too, soon gave it up at 14 degrees below zero.

German Schools To Follow Lines Of National Rule

Students' Association to Bar Membership of 'Alien' Origin

By Cable from Monitor Bureau

BERLIN, April 13—Germany's academic system, both teaching staff and students, is now undergoing extensive changes with the purpose of bringing it into conformity with the ideas of the national government.

A new law has been promulgated to govern the Association of German Students. Based upon National-Socialist fundamentals, leadership and discipline, it seeks to instruct students in labor service, sports and physical exercise in a manner which will build up national Socialism.

Membership in the association will be based on nationality, not on citizenship. Applicants will be accepted only after declaration on a word of honor that their parents and grandparents were of German origin.

The association will be the only body authorized to speak for the students. Within its scope lies the power to enforce the viewpoint of the national revolution on the future educators of Germany. Student societies will be based upon German racial and linguistic origin and be incorporated in the Pan-German movement which is intended to include German students organized not only in Germany but in Austria, Czechoslovakia and throughout Europe.

A new student law which momentarily only applies to Prussia is cited as an example for other German states and will be issued as a Reich's decree on April 22, the birthday anniversary of the Chancellor, Herr Adolf Hitler, it is reported.

In conformity with the national revolution, the proper viewpoint on the part of university rectors and professors is expected to be achieved between now and the reopening of schools May 1, through extensive dismissals and new appointments. German university rectors at a conference today at Wiesbaden are understood to be discussing these problems.

Meanwhile a German students' official organization today announced a campaign against "anti-German influences." Emphasizing that mere empty protests will accomplish nothing, the official pronouncement demands among its 12 conditions purity of the spoken and written German language, that Jews shall be treated as aliens, that the censor shall compel Jewish works to appear in the Hebrew language or when in German to be classified as a translation, and that all German students fight for the overthrow of Jewish intellectualism and the signs of liberal decadentism.

Chicago's Schools Face Closing Until Salaries Are Paid

Special from Monitor Bureau

CHICAGO, April 13—Members of the Chicago Board of Education are debating whether or not to close the schools until some way can be found to pay the teachers, whose salaries are owed since the middle of June, 1932. A vote is to be taken on the matter tomorrow, it was decided.

In presenting a resolution for school closing, Mr. H. Wallace Caldwell, a member of the board, said he thought such a measure would awaken the community to its responsibility. "It would say to the public, 'If you have not the money to care for your teachers and your schools, it is time to take from you the benefit of the schools'," said Mr. Caldwell.

Large delegations of teachers have been crowding the headquarters of the board of education this week with appeals for some action in their behalf. Many are reported in extreme need.

A meeting of a voluntary committee, headed by Mr. Fred W. Sargent, is called for tomorrow. Heads of civic and business clubs have been urged to attend. They are to be asked to take a hand in promoting the sale of tax warrants to citizens as a means of getting school money which has been held up through long delay in tax collections.

Willingdon Extends Term Of Assembly in India

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW DELHI, India—The Viceroy of India, Lord Willingdon, has prolonged the term of the present Legislative Assembly, which in the ordinary course would have expired next January, in view of the looming introduction of a new administrative system.

The extension of the assembly has been sanctioned until such period as may be expedient, in relation to the new government that is being introduced.

Roosevelt for Fuller Powers In Coming Talks on Tariffs

Hull and British Envoy Plan Program for Coming Talks With Premier

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, April 13—While Mr. Cordell Hull, Secretary of State, has been hurrying on negotiations with the British Ambassador in connection with the MacDonald visit, interest centers on the method by which the Administration hopes to remove temporarily from Congress some of its tariff making prerogatives.

Three major points are involved in the program of the Premier's visit: (1) Tariff and trade restrictions; (2) unstable currencies; (3) world price levels and world production of staple commodities.

But these elements in Mr. Hull's view, all return to one single question: the tariff. He believes that reduction of the tariff obstructions to trade will do much to restore world prices. He thinks that dislocation of the commercial fabric has been largely responsible for upsetting currencies.

Thus, the Secretary of State is not saying to Great Britain: "Return to the gold standard" or "Let us combine to raise prices." He is exploring the possibilities of mutual

(Continued on Page 2, Column 5)

MacDonald to Try for Accord on June 15 Debt Payment

By Press Wireless from Monitor Bureau

LONDON, April 13—In an attitude of friendly candor, Mr. Ramsay MacDonald hopes in his coming visit to Washington, the Prime Minister told the British House of Commons today, to lay the basis for a settlement of what he regards as an "all-comprehensive problem before the world."

This problem, Mr. MacDonald said, was "how to get the riches that were in the world enjoyed by the people who dwell in the world, and to put an end to the insane block of exchange—to that extraordinary mad state of things in which men desiring work could not get it, although if markets were opened up and barriers removed, they would enjoy that wealth and comfort, and happiness would be enormously extended."

Mr. MacDonald went on to say that he is going to discuss disarmament and other political problems arising from unrest in Europe, also international tariff difficulties and the question of an early date for the economic conference. He also indicated that after a frank talk with

(Continued on Page 2, Column 1)

Farm Mortgage Relief Measure Passed by House

Senate in Meantime Adds Price Fixing Provision to Administration Bill

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, April 13—The House today completed its preliminary action on the Roosevelt farm program by passing by 387 to 12 the Farm Mortgage Relief Bill designed to lift the excessive mortgage burden from the backs of the hard-pressed American farmers.

In the Senate, the Simpson-Norris proposal to guarantee production costs to farmers through federal price fixing was voted into the Administration farm bill by a vote of 47 to 41.

The final vote in the House was reached without incident, the lower branch having moved through eight hours of preliminary debate in perfunctory fashion, with the final outcome a foregone conclusion.

The only significant incident was the injection of the inflation issue just before the final roll call. This happened when Representative Gerald J. Boileau (R.), Wisconsin, moved to recommit the bill with instructions to substitute the Frazier farm relief proposal, based on the inflation idea.

A point of order was raised against the motion by Representative Bertrand H. Snell of New York, Republican leader, and the Speaker sustained him, thereby preventing any further action in this direction.

Representative Fred C. Gilchrist of Iowa then moved to recommit with instructions to reduce the maximum interest rate to be charged to farm borrowers from 5 to 4¼ per cent. It was defeated without roll call.

The first part of the farm relief program, the farm price-raising parity bill, already has passed the House. Both are now waiting for Senate action, which may require another week or more.

Differences between Senate and House bills probably will make a conference and further House action necessary before the bill can finally go to President Roosevelt for his signature.

As passed by the House today the mortgage relief measure authorized Federal Farm Loan Commissioner to issue $2,000,000,000 in bonds, to which $450,000,000 will be added by the Reconstruction Finance Corporation, the proceeds of which are to be used for reducing or refinancing farm mortgages through the country.

Minnesota Governor Proposes Martial Law

ST. PAUL, Minn., April 13 (AP)—State senators gave varied reactions today to Gov. Floyd B. Olson's threat to invoke martial law and seizure of wealth to provide relief for the unemployed and residents he described as "tax burdened."

The Farmer-Labor Party Governor, speaking to a group of relief marchers gathered on the statehouse steps yesterday, said the Legislature, particularly the Senate, had been delaying measures to alleviate suffering. If the lawmakers did not provide sufficient relief, Governor Olson said he would "invoke the powers that I hold and declare martial law."

State Senator C. N. Orr, St. Paul, said the Senate was "coolly and firmly proceeding to protect the rights of its citizens so far as possible" and had refused to be "stampeded into premature and dangerous steps." State Senator Charles Hausler, St. Paul, an administration leader, described Governor Olson's address "as one of the most outstanding statements ever made by a governor of this country."

Indian Poet Freed

POONA, India, April 13 (AP)—Mrs. Sarojini Naidu, poet and Indian Nationalist Congress leader, who was sentenced in December to one year's imprisonment for disobeying an order not to leave Bombay, was released yesterday.

Capper Declares New Beer Breaks The Constitution

Tells Organized Women He will Fight It As Long As He's Senator

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, April 13—Backed by a declaration from Senator Arthur Capper (R.) of Kansas that he believes the sale of 3.2 per cent beer a violation of the Constitution, the Woman's National Committee for Law Enforcement at its opening meeting here last night announced that it intends to challenge the constitutionality of the recently enacted law.

The women plan to send petitions to the President and to Congress declaring that their representatives in the Government have "betrayed the Constitution for revenue and beer," as Mrs. Henry W. Peabody, chairman, expressed it.

Members of the National Women's Democratic Law Enforcement League, in an earlier session yesterday, had previously pledged themselves to boycott all stores where beer is sold.

"I believe that beer at 3.2 per cent of alcoholic content is intoxicating, and its sale a violation of the Constitution," Senator Capper told last night's meeting. "I have taken an oath to support the Constitution and

(Continued on Page 5, Column 5)

British Engineers In Contradiction At Moscow Trial

Statement by MacDonald Denied by Thornton in Espionage Case

MOSCOW, April 13 (AP)—Two British engineers accused of espionage and sabotage faced each other today across the courtroom where they are on trial, one turning state's evidence and the other denying every charge.

William H. MacDonald, the only one of six accused employees of the Metropolitan-Vickers Electrical Company to plead guilty when the trial began yesterday, amplified previous testimony to the effect that he acted under the instructions of L. C. Thornton, another defendant, in gathering military and economic information which subsequently was sent to England.

As today's session began MacDonald caused something of a sensation by declaring that he had made incriminating statements at the time of his arrest because of the methods of the Russian secret police.

MacDonald said they had shown him a statement which they said had been made by Thornton in which Thornton admitted having used MacDonald to collect information.

Thornton Disclaims Statement

For a moment it looked as though MacDonald was going to repudiate his original confession, but later he acknowledged his guilt of all the charges against him.

Thornton denied "confessions" made at the time of his arrest, declaring that he had been frightened.

"What were you afraid of?" the presiding judge demanded.

The audience held its breath, for they expected Thornton to tell what he knows about how the Ogpu works, but Thornton ignored the question. Later he admitted that his original statement was made without duress, but he still insisted it was not true.

MacDonald told the court he had collected military, economical and political information at Leningrad and at Zlatoust on Thornton's instruction. He also said he had wrecked machinery at Zlatoust, where there is an important power plant, in an effort to cripple factories making war materials.

Spy Service Denied

Every time MacDonald made a statement of this kind the prosecutor turned to Thornton.

"Do you admit that?" he asked.

Each time Thornton's answer was "No." The only information he ever collected or ordered collected, he said, was information concerning the operation of machinery installed at Russian plants by his company.

He did admit, however, that he had paid 3000 rubles for "current expenses" to a Russian named Dolgoff, who was identified as an agent provocateur.

"There are no spies in our company and we do no spy's work," said Thornton.

But MacDonald said: "I systematically collected information and I supposed other engineers did the same."

Bogey of Bus Regulation One of Very Real Concern To Operation of Railroads

All Aboard, America—*Tenth of 18 Articles*

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

The moment the wheels of the motortruck were heard in the transportation drama, the demand went up for a curb on their revolutions. Like the elder brother who, after years of faithful service, disliked the great show made over the Prodigal Son, the railroads are disturbed at the prospects of dressing up the "fatted calf" for the truck operators.

Here is where Congress and the state legislatures in the United States are being asked to play the rôle of a transportation "Solomon." With the railroads demanding that highway transports be regulated and made to pay their just proportion of highway expenses, these tribunals are asked to find the elusive equitable level upon which to base railroad and truck regulations and taxes.

Probably the chief reason that the problem of regulation has reached such stupendous proportions is the cyclonic rapidity with which it struck the transportation field. Coupled with that, there is no precedent to follow for arriving at some natural scientific formula which will satisfy both sides of the controversy. And finally, the rails and trucks do not talk in casual figures—they speak glibly in millions and billions.

The elements of conflict are wrapped up in several packages. Briefly, they are the need for highway safety and protection, the right to free motion on the roads, the interest of the private automobile owner as contrasted with the interests of commercial vehicle operators, and the competitive position of other forms of transport.

But to start at the very beginning of the regulation cycle, one finds the railroads obliged to carry freight at a fixed schedule of rates carefully governed by the Interstate Commerce Commission and published to prevent discrimination. On the other hand, trucks flit about hither and yon, their owners charging rates to suit themselves, changing them when they please and altering their methods of doing business, overnight, with a "how-de-do" to no one.

One finds, for instance, a fish dealer, willing to send his box of freight to the next town for 40 cents by rail. The truckman, able to fix his own prices, steps in and says "30 cents." The shipper can't be blamed for saying to the truckman "all right."

But if the railroad should insist upon having that fish dealer's business, it goes to the I. C. C. and says, "Here, we want this man's business. Let us lower our rates equal to the trucker." The I. C. C. is agreeable but it takes 30 to 90 days before the new rates take effect. When that time comes, the truckman says "25 cents" and the rails are at a standstill again.

This is only one illustration of the effect of restrictive limitations on the railroad in contrast to the uncontrolled truckman. It is carried out similarly in a hundred different ways and at losses of business to the railroads amounting sometimes to thousands of dollars on a single freight shipment. It is impossible, the railroad stockholder avers, for his lines to carry on any sort of rate competition with truck owners successfully.

And so the railroad man asks one of two things—either that the railroads be relieved of regulation by the Interstate Commerce Commission and state public utility com-

(Continued on Page 4, Column 2)

'Bouncer' Looms for Skyscrapers As Architecture Woos New Modes

Special from The Christian Science Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, April 13—Facing an era of increasing leisure for workers, Americans may soon relegate the skyscraper to the class of architectural curiosities and turn their attention to structures that will be more in keeping with increasing diversity of interests, according to a report by Mr. William Orr Ludlow, chairman of the committee on industrial relations of the American Institute of Architects.

Mr. Ludlow bases his view on the exodus from cities to the country, to which the skyscraper is slowly yielding.

Architects should prepare for great building activity, he holds, and should abandon the "costly, haphazard fashion" of former days.

"We shall see a great change in our buildings as soon as money begins to circulate again," he said, "and this change will be not only in style, but in kind.

"Amusements, shopping areas and residences are already feeling the process of decentralization, as one can readily see by the establishment in suburban towns of great branches of our finest department stores, of elaborate motion picture houses and legitimate theaters and by the popularity of out-of-town apartment houses, according to him. Even in these times, when there is apparently no money for building, people have found money for building private residences in suburbs and country," the report declared.

Roosevelt Seeks Billions To Guarantee Home Owners Against Foreclosure Loss

President Acts to Save Homes

By the Associated Press

Washington, April 13

Following is text of President Roosevelt's message on home mortgages:

As a further and urgently necessary step in the program to promote economic recovery, I ask the Congress for legislation to protect small home-owners from foreclosure and to relieve them of a portion of the burden of excessive interest and principal payments incurred during the period of higher values and higher earning power.

Implicit in the legislation which I am suggesting to you, is a declaration of national policy.

This policy is that the broad interests of the nation require that special safeguards should be thrown around home ownership as a guarantee of social and economic stability, and that to protect home-owners from inequitable enforced liquidation, in a time of general distress, is a proper concern of the Government.

The legislation I propose follows the general lines of the farm mortgage refinancing bill.

The terms are such as to impose the least possible charge upon the national treasury consistent with the objects sought.

It provides machinery through which existing mortgage debts on small homes may be adjusted to a sound basis of values without injustice to investors, at substantially lower interest rates and with provision for postponing both interest and principal payments in cases of extreme need.

The resources to be made available through a bond issue to be guaranteed as to interest only by the Treasury, will, it is thought, be sufficient to meet the needs of those to whom other methods of financing are not available.

At the same time the plan of settlement will provide a standard which should put an end to present uncertain and chaotic conditions that create fear and despair among both home-owners and investors.

Legislation of this character is a subject that demands our most earnest, thoughtful and prompt consideration.

Pan-American Day Observance Attests Fruits of Coöperation

Foundations of Mutual Assistance Laid by Bolivar a Century Ago—Cultural, Economic and World Ties Strengthened by Union's Program

Weekly Latin-American Article

By GEORGE HOWLAND COX

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, April 13—Pan-American Day has been observed this week for the third time in as many years by the 21 republics of the Western Hemisphere. Three years ago President Hoover recognized April 14 as a date for appropriate exercises throughout the United States; this year, however, official ceremonies were brought ahead two days on account of Good Friday.

The idea of this intercontinental celebration was originated by the governing board of the Pan American Union here. On May 1, 1930, the board met and adopted a resolution reading, in part: "Whereas, it would be desirable to recommend the designation of a date which should be observed as 'Pan American Day' in all republics of America, and which should be established as a commemorative symbol of the sovereignty of the American nations and a voluntary union of all in one continental community, the governing board resolves to recommend that the governments, members of the Pan American Union, designate April 14."

The resolution was later conveyed to President Hoover who, in turn, issued a proclamation setting aside that date and directing that the flags of the United States should be displayed on all government buildings. Further, he invited the schools, civic associations, and the people of the United States generally to observe the day with appropriate ceremonies.

Three times this has been done, the ambassadors from the Latin-American republics joining in special exercises here in Washington, and the governments and peoples of the Caribbean, Central and South American areas celebrating in their own respective fashions. The underlying motives are interesting.

Pan-Americanism, for that is what Pan-American Day is based upon, means that no nation can live unto itself alone and continue to prosper. It means that each nation's growth, commercial and spiritual, is a part of the human race's development and that no republic or country can continue very long apart from the general progress of mankind and keep its place in the march of civilization.

Said a former American Secretary of State, Mr. Elihu Root: "There is not one of all our countries that cannot benefit the others; there is not one that cannot receive benefit from the others; there is not one that will not gain by the prosperity, the peace and the happiness of all."

The observation was a happy one, for in days long past alliances were conceived for the destruction of other people. And alliances were broken for the same purpose. And then, into the New World came Pan-Americanism, with an entirely different goal. It sought to stimulate friendships and worked to attain effective solidarity among nations.

And so, in turning back to 1890, when the First Pan-American Conference was held in Washington, it is interesting to note that many European and American statesmen were of the opinion that the objective of the conference was unattain-

(Continued on Page 8, Column 1)

Colombia Rejects League's Proposal On Leticia Dispute

GENEVA, April 13 (By U. P.)—Colombia rejected the latest League of Nations proposal for settlement of its Leticia dispute with Peru yesterday. The proposal called for an international commission to select its own military forces to maintain order in the Leticia zone while negotiations were under way for a final peaceful settlement of the territorial quarrel.

"My reply," Señor Eduardo Santos, the Colombian delegate, told the United Press, "asks that the March 18 recommendations be carried out loyally and as expeditiously as possible before negotiations for a settlement can be started."

The March 18 recommendations, adopted by the League, provide for withdrawal of Peruvian forces from Leticia and the policing of the area by an international commission using Colombian troops for peace enforcement. The proposals were unsatisfactory to Peru.

Protests against Paraguay's alleged "systematic perpetual distortion of the truth which would be childish if it were not so hateful," were forwarded to Sir Eric Drummond, Secretary-General of the League of Nations yesterday by the Bolivian delegate, Señor Costa du Rels.

The Monitor Index

Thursday, April 13, 1933

General News—Pages 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 10, 12
News of Sports—Page 10
Financial News—Pages 12 and 13

Features

Events Tonight 2
Dublin Spring Show ..... 6, 7, 8 and 9
The Home Forum 11
"Remember ye not the former things"
The Young Folks' Page 14
Radio Programs 15
Daily Features 17
Editorials 18

Things Present

While George Bernard Shaw discovers America, Americans discover Mr. Shaw, and —The Editorial page tells something about it in "A Shavian Pshaw."

Odell Shepard is back on the Home Forum page with an article which will be read eagerly by all who love London.

Having learned from the "Craft Shop" how to make a potter's wheel, readers of the Young Folks' page will now learn how to use this remarkable device.

A selection of the best cartoons of the week appears on the Daily Features page.

And Things to Come

Tomorrow's article in the "All Aboard, America," series will discuss motor trucking by railroad and railroading by motortruck — experiences with combination service.

Friday brings a Women's Activities—Home Making page, Mr. Abbot's "Watching the World Go By," Hymnal Notes, a Geographical Cross-Word Puzzle, and more Ad-O-Grams.

Proposes Corporation to Refinance Loans on Small Homes

Would Finance It By Issue of Bonds

Sets Refinance Rate at 5 P.C., With Only Interest Federally Guaranteed

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, April 13—President Roosevelt today threw a lifebelt to home-owners, offering $2,000,000,000 in protection against foreclosure on small home mortgages.

In a message, accompanied by an administration bill, the President established "a declaration of national policy." This policy is that "the broad interests of the nation require that special safeguards should be thrown around home ownership as a guaranty of social and economic stability, and that to protect home owners from inequitable enforced liquidation, in a time of general distress, is a proper concern of the Government."

The home mortgage relief is offered in the form of a vast public bond issue, available to the hard-pressed home-owner in the form of refinancing of his mortgage at the rate of 5 per cent. The offer is limited to homes under a value of $10,000.

President Roosevelt and his advisers fought once more, as they did in the farm mortgage proposal, to keep the interest rate down. Powerful forces were seeking to drive it up, at least to 5½ per cent. But they failed against the President's determination to make his offer of genuine value to home-owners, which it is believed it will be in all parts of the country. There are localities where the rate of 5 per cent can be obtained now, but generally speaking the interest charge is considerably higher. It was found impossible to fix the charge at a lower rate.

Step in Recovery Plan

The relief for home mortgages is described by the President as an urgently necessary step in his program to promote economic recovery. He urged earnest, thoughtful, and prompt consideration of the legislation. This he is assured in advance, for enthusiasm for home mortgage relief almost matches that for farm mortgage protection. The bill is expected to enlist warm and enthusiastic support among the not only "forgotten" but "average" men of the nation.

Struggling under the burdens of excessive interest and principal payments incurred during times when higher values were assessed and higher incomes drawn, thousands upon thousands of householders the country over are expected to clutch at the forthcoming relief.

Nevertheless, President Roosevelt plans that the measure shall not impose a heavy bufden upon the national treasury. The Government will guarantee interest alone of the $2,000,000,000 bond issue, subscribing $200,000,000 itself.

Roosevelt Proposes Government Go Into Business of Banking

WASHINGTON, April 13 (AP)—Establishment of a permanent system of federal savings and loan associations as well as an emergency $2,000,000,000 corporation to refinance home mortgages would be authorized under the bill recommended to Congress today by President Roosevelt.

The bill would authorize subscription of $100,000,000 by the Government for setting up a permanent system of federal associations "to provide mutual thrift institutions in which people may place their savings and invest their funds, and in order to provide for the financing of homes."

These institutions would be in the nature of building and loan associations, but the bill provides they should not be established in any community unless the Home Loan Bank Board feels such community "is insufficiently served by local thrift and home-financing institutions."

Emergency provisions of the bill for refinancing existing home mortgages are drafted along the lines of the pending agricultural refinancing measure and are designed to save thousands of city home owners who are burdened with debts.

A home-owners loan corporation would be created under the Federal Home Loan Board with a capitalization of $200,000,000 subscribed by the Federal Government. Funds would be obtained through the Reconstruction Corporation.

Issue Tax-Exempt Bonds

The Home Loan Corporation would be authorized to issue tax-exempt bonds which would be exchanged for existing mortgages. The Government would guarantee the interest but not the principal.

Bonds exchanged for mortgages would be limited to 80 per cent of the value of the mortgaged home, as appraised by the corporation. Refinancing would be limited to homes valued at $20,000 or less, occupied by not more than three families.

Any markdown in the face value of the debt accepted by the mortgagee would be credited to the mortgager.

The home-owner would amortize his debt to the corporation within

(Continued on Page 2, Column 3)

MacDonald to Try Accord on June 15 Installment Here

(Continued from Page 1)

President Roosevelt the British Cabinet would be in a position to decide how it would handle the June 15 payment of war debts.

There was not a word of truth, Mr. MacDonald said, in the newspaper statement that they had come already to some agreement. Continuing, Mr. MacDonald said that they did not propose to come to any agreements in America. They wanted to sit down together and mutually understand each other's viewpoint and the various interests that had to be satisfied. If that field could be thoroughly explored in the space of four days, very good work would be done.

Mr. MacDonald was warmly cheered when he summed up by declaring that his endeavor would be to get the relationships between America and Britain established on a basis of the most cordial and most cooperative character. If he could do that, he concluded, his mission would be successful.

Bennett and Roosevelt To Scan Tariff Policies In Coming Conversation

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

OTTAWA, April 12—News of Premier R. B. Bennett's intention to confer with President Roosevelt in Washington in the near future has thrown more rosy light on the business horizon than any event since the Imperial Economic Conference.

Irrespective of patriotism and sentiment, the natural flow of trade is north and south, and any steps taken to remove the artificial barriers that have been erected can only result in benefiting the people of both countries, it is declared here.

"Free trade" Farmer-Labor, "tariff for revenue only" Liberal, and "high protection" Conservative are real difficulties in the way of a trade agreement is obvious to all, but "fair exchange is no robbery," even if necessary concessions are at the temporary expense of certain interests.

Canada wants the United States to reopen its markets to lumber, fish, dairy products, cattle, newsprint and metals. The United States would like a fair break with the British Empire in selling chemicals, automobiles, iron and steel products, anthracite and a wide range of manufactured goods to the Dominion.

To obtain this break, it is believed that the United States will ask for the abolishment of all special duties levied by the Canadian Government, such as those regarding foreign dumping and requiring Canadian importers to settle American invoices on the basis of American funds. This latter provision alone constitutes an automatic duty of 20 per cent against the United States.

American manufacturers also find it difficult to do business with a country that can change its tariffs overnight simply by order-in-council. Whatever agreements are arrived at, they will need to be for a period of years, as were those made at the Imperial Conference.

Mr. Bennett has not announced the day he is going to Washington, but in the meantime government experts are busy preparing data for what is admittedly a complicated problem.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
Founded 1908 by Mary Baker Eddy
AN INTERNATIONAL DAILY NEWSPAPER
Published daily except Sundays and holidays at The Christian Science Publishing Society, 107 Falmouth Street, Boston Mass. Subscription price, payable in advance, postpaid to all countries: One year, $9.00; six months, $4.50; three months, $2.25; one month, 75c. Single copies, 5 cents. (Printed in U. S. A.)
Entered at second class rates at the Post Office at Boston, Mass., U. S. A. Acceptance for mailing at a special rate of postage provided for in section 1103, Act of Oct. 3, 1917, authorized on July 11, 1918.

Roosevelt Asks Fund For Small Home Owner

(Continued from Page 1)

15 years, with interest at 5 per cent. The board would have authority to grant a three-year extension of time for payment of principal or interest.

In refinancing the home-owner, the corporation could advance cash for the payment of taxes or assessments or provide for necessary maintenance or repairs.

Cash advances for these purposes also could be made to home owners whose property was not mortgaged up to 80 per cent of the value.

Federal savings and loan associations would be set up under rules and regulations prescribed by the Home Loan Bank Board, "giving primary consideration to the best practices of local mutual thrift and home-financing institutions."

"But no such association shall be incorporated by the board," the bill says, "unless in its judgment the

Must Show Necessity

community to be served is insufficiently served by local thrift and home-financing institutions.

"Such associations shall be authorized to make loans upon homes secured by duly recorded home mortgages and to invest their funds in obligations of the United States and in federal home loan bank bonds."

Each association would automatically become a member of the Federal Home Loan Bank of its district in the same manner as other institutions.

The Treasury would subscribe to capital in such associations up to $100,000 at the request of the board, but the amount paid by the Government could not exceed capital subscribed by other shareholders.

After five years, each association would set aside one-third of its receipts to retire the Government holdings.

Any member of a home loan bank could convert itself into a federal institution by vote of its stockholders and subject to the regulation of the board.

A separate appropriation of $250,000 is authorized by the bill to enable the board to promote organization of these associations.

The bill would repeal that section of the existing home loan bank law under which Federal Home Loan Banks are authorized to loan directly to home owners.

Here Is How President's Plan Would Be Applied

WASHINGTON, April 13 (AP)—If you are hard pressed to meet mortgage payments on your home, and it doesn't exceed $10,000 in value, this is the way the Roosevelt plan for refinancing would operate:

Insurance company holds a $6000 mortgage—for example—on owner's home now valued at $9000, on which the interest rate is 6 per cent or above, but owner is unable to pay.

Either the insurance company or the owner has to approach the "home owners corporation" offices for refinancing.

The insurance company will accept in exchange for the mortgage, bonds issued by the corporation on which the Government guarantees 4 per cent interest. In return for the sure interest the company may agree to mark down the debt to $5000.

The corporation then gives the owner a new mortgage with a face value of $5000 payable in 15 years at 5 per cent interest.

In addition the corporation may advance him cash for payment of taxes and necessary repairs and cover it in the mortgage.

In the discretion of the Home Loan Bank board, the owner may be given a three-year moratorium on his debt. The owner could make his payments monthly, quarterly, semi-annually, or annually.

Going Out for a Practice Round

By a Staff Artist of THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Hull and Envoy Plan Program for Visit

(Continued from Page 1)

trade agreements. When commerce flows again, he is confident that world prices will rise and world currencies return to their normal gold standard.

Thus the international problem is closely interlocked with the domestic problem. The Administration, having contemplated the results of legislative tariff-making as demonstrated in American history, have come to the conclusion that the needed emergency agreements between the chief trading nations cannot be completed if they are to be subject to Congressional overhauling.

Recent Congresses have found themselves under pressure from this lobby and that. Each particular local interest insists that it must have protection and the sum total of this pressure is a tariff wall erected by Congress around the nation which in Mr. Hull's words, shuts $3 worth of the export trade in, for every $1 of imports it shuts out.

And, with the World Economic Conference approaching, President Roosevelt and his economic advisers have concluded that the Executive alone can negotiate the reciprocal trade pacts which are required.

Therefore an inter-departmental committee has been busy drafting legislation by which Congress would agree, as an emergency measure, to allow the President to draft the forthcoming agreements. This critical legislation approaches completion. It was thought to be finished some days ago, but final touches are now being put on. The present proposal is possibly more hotly opposed than any other of his legislative objectives.

Plans for Exclusive Authority

The President, now more than ever, requires exclusive authority to keep at arm's length that most powerful of all lobbies: the tariff boosters.

The United States, as the present Administration sees it, can lead the world in a new economic relationship. Leadership of this, the most generally protectionist nation, is expected to show the way to a universal blasting of breaches in tariff walls. But the President has got to have the authority in his own hands, and before Mr. MacDonald arrives he plans to have it. It is this last-minute drive to prepare legislation completing the transfer of tariff-making authority which makes the present day crucial.

As if to stress the universality of the coming talks, Mr. Hull last night sent letters to each of the foreign envoys in Washington who had not yet been specially invited to share the negotiations—42 in all. These merely told the heads of the missions here that they were welcome to share fully in the coming talks. The World Economic Conference is a universal body. So will be the Washington preliminaries.

Postpone Macon's Trial Flight

AKRON, Ohio., April 13 (AP)—The first test flight of the U. S. S. dirigible Macon to determine whether the navy will accept her was definitely postponed today by Lieut.-Commander Alger H. Dresel to 5:30 a. m. eastern standard time tomorrow, dependent on weather data available at 11 p. m. tonight.

Theater Declared Ready to Pay Less Heed to Box Office

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BRUNSWICK, Maine, April 13—Playwriting and production for the theater and its purely dramatic art instead of for the box office or Hollywood was forecast by Mr. Marc Connelly, author and director of "The Green Pastures," speaking before the Institute of Modern Literature at Bowdoin College last night.

He denied that the theater is losing its place in the cultural activity of the nation. The speaker did admit that the drama had been in quite a slump but that it was rising out of the plane of "mediocrity" which marked its temporary downward course. Mr. Connelly explained that workers of all kinds who had anything to do with the theater have been brought up to do their work with an eye to the box office. He predicted this would not be the case in the future.

He went on to discuss the author-director.

"Each," said Mr. Connelly, "is of vital importance to the other, and the playwright of the future must function as a director and a director must learn more of authorial responsibility in order to be a good director.

"Those plays which will be most likely to succeed will be written and produced for the theater exclusively, not for the motion pictures; they will be plays which have an integrity as plays. It is not so much today what an author-director writes into his play as what he leaves out, in order that the play may be produced as it should be."

Highway Freight Right Given B. & M. in Vermont

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MONTPELIER, Vt., April 13—The Public Service Commission of Vermont, in an opinion issued here, has given to the Boston & Maine Transportation Company the right to install highway freight service between White River Junction and Woodstock, Vt., succeeding the Woodstock Railway Company. The service will start April 15.

In making the decision, the commission declared that "the general good of the State will be promoted" by having the railroad's auxiliary service perform this duty in Vermont, rather than other applicants. The Woodstock Railway Company, which operated passenger and freight trains between White River and Woodstock, suspended service on April 1.

Transue & Williams Loss

Transue & Williams Steel Forging Corporation reports for the quarter ended March 31 net loss of $49,790 after taxes, depreciation, etc., compared with a net loss of $3398 in the first quarter of 1932.

Events Tonight

Boston City Club: Dinner, talk, "The American Policy in the Pacific," by Mr. James H. Powers, foriegn editor of the Globe, 14 Somerset Street, 6.

Friends of the Drama in Arlington: Entertainment and speaking program, Middlesex Sportsmen's Association clubhouse, 8.

Boston Public Library: Talk, "The Awakening of China and Its Vast Potentialities," by Dr. Tehyi Hsieh, lecture hall, Boylston Street, 8.

International Institute, Y. W. C. A.: Swiss Club meeting, 190 Beacon Street, 8.

Master Photo Finishers: Meeting and dinner, Hotel Statler.

William Harvey Society: Dinner meeting, University Club, 40 Trinity Place, 6:30.

Theaters

Plymouth—"The Piccoli," 8:30.
Majestic—"The Struggle for a Mother," 8:30.
Tremont—"Mussolini Speaks," 2:30, 8:20.
Fine Arts—"Congress Dances," 1:30, 3:30, 5:30, 7:30, 9:30.

Music

Studio of Edouard Du Buron—Lecture on Music, 8:15.

Events Tomorrow

Exhibition and sale of doll houses, benefit unemployed draftsmen, 280 Dartmouth Street, through April 24.

Boston Museum of Fine Arts: Christian Symbolism, Mrs. Sayward, 11.

Children's Museum of Boston: Exhibition of New England Arts and Crafts, through May 15. Stamp Club meeting, 4, Olmstead Park, Jamaica Plain. Open daily 9 to 5, Sundays 1:30 to 5.

Sale of articles made by the blind, Rogers Flower Shop, 1265 Centre Street, Newton Center, Through April 15.

Theaters

Fine Arts—"Congress Dances," 1:30, 3:30, 5:30, 7:30, 9:30.
Tremont—"Mussolini Speaks," 2:30, 8:20.
Plymouth—"The Piccoli," 3:15.

Exhibitions

Museum of Fine Arts, Huntington Avenue—Admission free. Open week days, except Mondays, 9 to 4; Sundays, 1 to 5. Free guidance in the galleries every day at 11 o'clock. Exhibitions: Modern woodcuts; the Charlotte Beebe Wilbur Collection of English Silver; modern illustrated books. Paintings by the New England Society of Contemporary Art opening April 12.

Isabella Stewart Gardner Museum (Fenway Court), The Fenway—Open Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays, 10 to 4, admission 25 cents; free guidance at 11; and other hours by appointment; music at 2:45. Open Sundays, 1 to 4, admission free; music at 2; closed on national holidays.

Fogg Art Museum, Quincy Street and Broadway, Cambridge—Open week days, 9 to 5; admission free; closed Sundays and holidays. Exhibitions: Fifteenth and early sixteenth century German prints; recent gifts, purchases and loans, including drawings from the Lesser Collection and Japanese color prints from the Duel Collection; eighteenth century American pictures, silver and furniture. Special exhibition: Water colors by modern American artists. Through April.

Children's Museum of Boston, Olmstead Park, Jamaica Plain—Open free week days and holidays from 9 a. m. to 5 p. m.; Sundays, 1:30 to 5 o'clock. Special exhibition: Arts and Crafts of New England, including paper making, Paul Revere pottery, leather, weaving, pewter, brass, copper, china, glass and wood whittling, April 1 through May 15. This exhibition was assembled by cooperation of the Society of Arts and Crafts of Boston, and will continue through May 15.

Jordan Marsh Company Exhibition Gallery, ninth floor, Annex—Annual exhibition of paintings by New England artists. (No closing date assigned.)

Boston Athenæum, 10½ Beacon Street—Engraved portraits from the Athenæum's collection. Through April 15.

Vose Galleries, 559 Boylston Street—Paintings of the Rocky Mountains by Marion Boyd Allen, and water colors by Marion Monks Chase. Through April 15.

Grace Horne Galleries, Dartmouth and Stuart Streets—Paintings of flowers by 20 artists. No closing date assigned.

Children's Art Center, 36 Rutland Street—Flower studies in water color by Eleanor W. Motley. Through April 30. Animal drawings by the Russian Artist, V. Vatagin. Through month of April.

Germanic Museum, Kirkland Street and Divinity Avenue, Harvard University, Cambridge—General exhibition of Teutonic art. Also special exhibition of reproductions of German Gothic and Rennaissance drawings. Through April 30.

Boston City Club, Ashburton Place—Etchings by William Meyerowitz, April 10-24.

Doll & Richards, 128 Newbury Street—Carved birds, by Francis G. Shaw. Through April 15.

The Cassen Galleries, 575 Boylston Street—Landscape paintings by Emile A. Gruppe. Through April 15.

Goodman-Walker Galleries, 607 Boylston Street—Recent paintings and drawings by Emanuels Romano. (No closing date assigned.)

Women's City Club of Boston, 40 Beacon Street — Exhibition posters published by the Patronato Nacional del Turismo. Through April 15.

Goodspeed's Book Shop, Inc., 7 Ashburton Place—Exhibition fine colored facsimiles of drawings by the masters in the fifteenth and seventeenth centuries. Through April.

Copley Society, 296 Commonwealth Avenue—Landscapes in water color by William Chester Woolner, April 10-21. Open 10 to 12 a. m. and 2 to 4:30 p. m.

Women's Educational and Industrial Union, 264 Boylston Street—Arts and handicraft exhibition. April 17-22 (10 a. m. to 6 p. m.).

Boston Public Library—Exhibition of books (Treasure Room); Better Homes Week exhibit (Exhibition Room); exhibition books illustrative of development of the Alphabet. April 10-16.

For other exhibitions, see Monday's Monitor.

Weather

U. S. Weather Bureau Report

Boston and Vicinity: Partly cloudy tonight and Friday; somewhat warmer Friday; minimum temperature tonight near 34; fresh to strong northeast winds, shifting to north or northwest and diminishing Friday.

Maine: Cloudy tonight and Friday; probably snow; little change in temperature.

Massachusetts: Mostly cloudy tonight and Friday; possibly rain or snow on coast tonight; somewhat warmer Friday except on southeast coast.

New Hampshire: Mostly cloudy tonight and Friday; possibly snow in southeast portion tonight; little change in temperature.

Vermont: Cloudy tonight; Friday fair; somewhat warmer Friday and in northwest portion tonight.

Rhode Island and Connecticut: Fair tonight and Friday with slowly rising temperature.

Atlantic coast, Eastport to Sandy Hook: Fresh to strong northeast winds over north portion and fresh to strong north and northeast winds over south portion, and mostly overcast weather with snow or rain over north and central portions tonight and over north portion Friday.

Official Temperatures

	A	B		A	B
Atlantic City.	42	50	Montreal ...	36	34
Bismarck ...	18	32	Nantucket ...	44	46
Boston	33	41	New Orleans.	64	68
Buffalo	46	46	New York ...	38	46
Calgary	14	36	Norfolk, Va..	48	62
Charleston ..	54	70	North Platte.	28	64
Chicago	50	62	Philadelphia.	44	44
Cincinnati ...	48	60	Phoenix,Ariz.	52	82
Denver	18	58	Pittsburgh ...	40	54
Eastport, Me.	34	38	Portland, Me.	32	38
Hatteras	50	68	Raleigh	46	62
Honolulu,T.H.	..	76	St. Louis	46	66
7 p.m.April12	72	..	St. Paul	30	34
Helena,Mont.	18	32	Salt Lake City	32	46
Huron, S. D..	26	46	San Francisco	62	70
Jacksonville .	82	72	SantaFe,N.M.	40	62
Kansas City .	42	68	Seattle	44	56
Key West	78	84	Tampa	64	82
Los Angeles .	54	76	Washington .	42	56
Memphis	52	66	Wichita,Kan.	44	70
Miami, Fla...	70	84	Williston,N.D.	16	32

A—8 a. m. eastern standard time April 13.
B—Maximum April 12.

High Tides at Boston

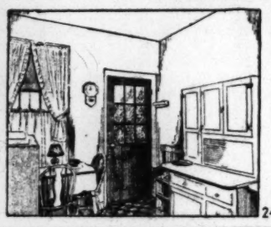
Thursday 1:17 p. m., Friday 1:31 a. m.
Height of tides 9.6 feet, 10.9 feet.

Light all vehicles at 6:52 p. m.

Boston-New York
$2
Leave Daily
305 Tremont Street, Boston
Hancock 7307
141 W. 51st Street, New York
Circle 7-3844
9 A. M.—1 P. M.—10 P. M. and 12 midnight
TICKETS SOLD ALL DAY
Hub Motor Coach Line, Inc.

KIMBALL'S
LOBSTER SHOP
COHASSET HARBOR
Will OPEN for the season
Friday, April 14

UPTOWN
SHOPPING GUIDE
BACK BAY SECTION OF BOSTON

COMPACT KITCHENS
MODERN IN EVERY WAY

are only one of the many features that make living in our apartments enjoyable.
A LIMITED NUMBER OF
3 to 5 Room Suites
NOW AVAILABLE
SHAWMUT REALTY TRUST
24A Clearway Street Ken. 0482

W. L. DOUGLAS
SHOES FOR MEN $3
Full-grain calf or kid—newest metropolitan styles—at our lowest price in 37 years.
"America's Best Known Shoes"
Men's at . . $3.00 $3.60 $5.00
Men's Normal-Treds $7
Women's at $3.00 $3.85 $4.85
Women's Normal-Treds $6
Boys' at . . $2.20 $2.40 $2.60
†156 MASSACHUSETTS AV.
*635 Washington Street
†38 Hanover Street
†Open Evenings *Open Saturday Eves.

Spring Opening
Styled Novelties!
Many Styles for Your Choice Featuring
AIR TRED Shoes for Women

Outstanding Values
LADIES' HOSIERY
Spring Showing Newest Shades
State Shoe Store
Formerly Snow's
188 Massachusetts Avenue, Boston
Open Evenings

HOWARD Johnson's
SPECIAL—Fifty Cents
LUNCHEON and SUPPER
11:30 to 2:30—5 to 8
Friday, April 14
Choice: Shrimp a la Newburg, Potato Chips, Fresh Green Peas. Or, Curris of Pork with Pie en Casserole, Fresh String Beans. Or, Stuffed Olive and Cream Cheese Salad. Choice of: Strawberry Fluff Pudding, Fudge Cake, Homemade Ice Cream, Butterscotch or Fudge Short Cake, Apple or Lemon Sponge Pie. Tea, Coffee or Milk.
Also 35c and 65c a la Carte Service
Have you tried our Homemade Pastries?
"Join us at Johnson's"
Uptown Theatre Bldg., BOSTON
Granite Trust Bldg., QUINCY
By-the-Depot, WOLLASTON

Announcement
On Saturday, April 15th
WE OPEN OUR NEW
Grocery Department
We will carry a complete line of Staple and Fancy Groceries—and our prices will be the lowest.
● Special Values on Opening Day
Allen's Market
Meat—Fish—Provisions
268 MASSACHUSETTS AVENUE
KEN. 2923 Free Delivery

Candies and Novelties for EASTER
Fairyland
"See It Made"
256 Mass. Ave. Ken. 2912
Open Evenings and Sundays
Mail Orders Filled

SILHOUETTES REVEAL
Perfection of Foundation Garments
We are prepared to assume your undress problems and give you the perfect outline so necessary at the present time.

Custom-made and Ready-to-Wear Foundation Garments
Silken Underthings and Negligees
MYRA CHAPIN
308 BOYLSTON STREET, BOSTON
Telephone KEN. 7241

Last Minute Fashions!
JORDAN MARSH COMPANY
BOSTON
Swagga suits with plenty of swank!
$16.75
● Two or three-piece models!
● Johnny collar suits with raglan sleeves!
● Tailored suits under swagga topcoats!
● Smart roughish tweeds in gray! Beige! Brown!
● Wool crepes in navy! Beige or gray!
● All suits beautifully lined with silk crepe!
● Sizes range from 14's to 40's!

SUIT SHOP SECOND FLOOR MAIN STORE
Squirrel on Smola! Squirrel on Crepe!
$39.75
● Squirrel trimmed cape coats!
● Made of fine Botany crepe!
● Coats with tucked over-sleeves!
● Made of Smola! Cuffed with squirrel!
● Squirrel-trimmed coats in navy!
● In beige! Gray! Black!
● Sketch A for misses and women! B for women and little women!

A
B
BETTER COATS SECOND FLOOR MAIN STORE

Downyflake Doughnut and Sandwich Shops
BOSTON 244 Mass. Ave. 168 Harvard Ave.
CAMBRIDGE 5A Central Sq.
BROCKTON 135 Main St.
DOMESTIC FOODS, Inc.

MACLEOD'S AUTO SUPPLY CO.
10 Westland Avenue
Mohawk Tires
Jenney Gas
Battery Service

Cafe Minerva
at 216 Huntington Avenue, Boston
(Opp. Christian Science church)
Reputed Cuisine
Exceptional Service
Week-Day Luncheon 40c
Table d'Hôte Dinner 60c, 75c and $1.00
Music Every Evening
Visit our Cafeteria next door

SMART NEW FROCKS
For All Occasions
From $7.95
Exclusive Millinery
The ADORABLE
177 MASS. AVENUE

FLOWERS TELEGRAPHED TO ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD
August
118 Massachusetts Avenue, Boston
At Mass. Subway Entrance Ken. 6829

Symphony FLOWER SHOP
CABLES "SYMFLO"
240 Huntington Avenue Boston
Phone Kenmore 2076-77

Dodge and Plymouth Sales and Service
CIRCLE GARAGE
Complete service on all makes of cars.
All Work Guaranteed
CIRCLE GARAGE
16 MINER STREET
Near Audubon and Beacon Sts. Phone Com. 2213

Children's Clothes
We invite an early selection while our models are fresh. Our present prices are inviting.
Sizes 2 to 16—11 to 17 Mail orders filled
LITTLE LADY SHOP 651 Boylston Street BOSTON

We Specialize in Frederick Permanent Waves
at popular prices. Satisfaction guaranteed. Three items of hairdresing for $1.
SMITH'S Beauty Shoppe
A SHOP OF MERIT Amy W. Smith
1126 BOYLSTON STREET, BOSTON, MASS.
Tel. Circle 9830 Evenings by Appointment

HUTCHINSON'S MARKET
284 Mass. Ave., Cor. Falmouth St.
Quality Meats, Fish, Vegetables, Groceries
at Lowest Possible Prices
Free Delivery Call KEN 6873-4

Cafe de Paris
Now in its new location, 165 Mass. Avenue
LUNCHEON 35c-40c
DINNER 40c-50c
Special Full Course Sunday Dinner 50c-60c

Sale 1/3 OFF
ON ALL FRAMED PICTURES PRINTS—MIRRORS
WILLIAM TRENOUTH
93½ ST. JAMES AVENUE

FUR STORAGE
Cloth Coats, also Fur Trimmed
Minimum Price — $1.00
The best of Insurance, Care, etc.
Cold Circulating Air
420 BOYLSTON ST., BOSTON
H. D. RICE Room 607
Est. over 40 years Ph. Kenmore 6274

Complete Selection of Easter Cards
Special Values in Stationery
SHORT'S ART STORE
190 MASS. AVENUE Open Evenings

ALBANY OIL CO.
2 Stations in Boston { Cor. Dalton & Belvidere Sts. / Cor. Stuart & Huntington Ave.
We Can SAVE YOU Money on Gas and Oil.
Greasing, Battery Service, Tires

KENmore 7700
LAMPERT'S TAXI
Day and Night Service
CAREFUL, COURTEOUS DRIVERS
PIERCE-ARROW CARS
Office and Stand Cor. Westland Ave. and Hemenway St.

Fine Arts - REVIVAL WEEK
TODAY AND FRIDAY
"Congress Dances"
English Version
BEGINS SATURDAY
"Ich will nicht wissen wer du bist"

When you patronize these uptown advertisers, please mention The Christian Science Monitor

Profit in Milk Deemed Secure Against 3.2 Beer

Chicago Dealer Finds Slight Drop in Sales But Expects Quick Rebound

Special from Monitor Bureau

CHICAGO, April 13—In spite of the cry that the workingman has wanted his beer back, and the belief that the return of beer may hurt the milk business, milk people themselves feel that after the good work that has been done during prohibition, beer is never going to take the place of milk.

This view is expressed by Mr. Merrill O. Maughan, for some years secretary of the National Milk Council and now secretary of the Chicago organization of milk dealers, the Milk Council, Inc. Mr. Maughan says from his observations the milk dealers throughout the United States are not overly concerned about beer usurping their customers, although he has heard a few reports that the first few days of legal beer have slightly affected the sale of milk. This he thinks, however, is temporary, due to the novelty of being able to buy beer in public.

After all the educational work that has been done during prohibition as to the value of milk as a food, Mr. Maughan says the milk dealers are pretty confident that people, especially working people, will be able to decide for themselves that a glass of milk is better than a stein of beer.

First of all, he says, milk is about three times cheaper, by volume, than beer. Next he points out beer has little food value compared to milk, and finally it has after-effects which cannot be risked by the workman of today, whose job requires a steady hand and clear head, both of which are endangered by drinking beer at lunch.

From another well informed and interested source the opinion was obtained that beer is hardly likely to replace milk on the family table, because the milk drinking habit has been so well formed that the availability of beer is not going to be so much of a temptation. There is a belief, however, that the wholesale milk dealers who supply restaurants and hotels and factories can expect a decrease of about 10 per cent in sales as result of beer, but sufficient time has not lapsed to prove whether or not this assumption is correct.

Churches Give Honor Roll Of Places Barring Beer

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BEAVER FALLS, Penna., April 13—Six churches and a citizens' committee have a plan to prevent the sale of beer on College Hill, and the plan is working.

Already 16 business establishments have signed pledges circulated by the committee that they will not sell beer. The names of these concerns have been announced by ministers and Sunday school superintendents. They represent a majority of commercial establishments in the College Hill section, according to the Rev. Dr. R. H. Martin, president of the National Reform Association.

"In view of the strong sentiment on College Hill against the sale of beer and in view of the fact that many parents desire to know where they may safely send their children without the necessity of their coming in contact with the sale of beer," a general church announcement read, "each church is requested to announce the names of the establishments whose managers or owners have stated they will not permit the sale of beer in their places of business."

Charges of 'Graft' Tag Heels of Beer

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., April 13—Resentment has been aroused here over details and administration of the new beer bill. So great is the indignation of both drys and many wets that wet leaders express grave concern over success in the special election June 6 of the 329 delegates to the constitutional convention on repeal.

Charges are made of political favoritism in awarding permits for importing, manufacture, wholesale and retail of beer and vinous products as legalized by the recent 1933 State Legislature. Awarding of permits, as well as all other administrative details of the new state beer control act, is technically in the hands of the State Excise Director, but actually, it is understood, the permits are considered as political patronage. Most of the permits, it is declared, have gone to members of the Legislature, which put Indiana back into the beer ranks, to relatives of those members, to active Democratic political officials and workers or their relatives, and to recently organized corporations which have politicians as their actual owners.

The 1933 Legislature was dominated in both houses to an unprecedented extent by one political party—in this case the Democrats. It repealed all state prohibition legislation, and for the first time in 75 years last Sunday beer was sold legally in Indiana.

Restaurant Men Urged To Seek Beer Restrictions

Special from Monitor Bureau

CHICAGO, April 13—Restaurant owners are warned that with the advent of the new beer they have a "vital moral responsibility" in preventing the return of conditions which accompanied its sale before prohibition, in an article in the current issue of the American Restaurant Magazine. While not an official organ of the National Restaurant Association, this publication is in wide circulation among its members.

In order to prevent the return of the saloon and the continuance of the speakeasy, restaurant men are urged to work for legislation which will limit the sale of beer to places serving meals, and editorially the restaurant men's publication has taken the following stand: "We want to go emphatically on record that beer sales should be restricted to places serving food and that the sale of alcoholic beverages be limited to no more than 25 per cent of the gross food sales."

Beer-Selling Groceries Face Possible Boycott

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BUFFALO, N. Y., April 13—Although unorganized as yet, the women of Buffalo who believe in prohibition are conducting a campaign against the sale of 3.2 per cent beer in grocery stores here. Since several strong local chain stores have not decided whether to sell the product, the women feel they have an excellent opportunity to influence the decision through promise of a boycott.

Store managers have received hundreds of inquiries from women customers whether or not the sale of beer is intended. If the answer is "yes" or "probably," the managers are told that the store will no longer receive the trade of that particular customer.

While the local Woman's Christian Temperance Union has made no announcement of its official stand on a boycott of grocery stores dealing in liquor, Mrs. Nora Wicks, active in the organization, said she was certain that as individuals its members would not trade at stores handling alcoholic drinks.

Beer Breaks Down Bars Of 24 Years in Tennessee

NASHVILLE, Tenn., April 13 (AP)—Outlawed from Tennessee for 24 years, beer broke through the State's "bone dry" restrictions yesterday when the Senate followed action of the House in legalizing beverages of 3.2 per cent alcoholic content, effective May 1. Gov. Hill McAlister's approval is assured.

As passed by the House last Friday, the bill fixed June 1 as the date for legalization, but the upper branch moved it up a month.

The House concurred in all Senate amendments.

Grove City to Bar Beer

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

GROVE CITY, Penna., April 13—Sale of legalized beer will not be permitted in this city after April 21, as a result of an ordinance passed by council. The measure received a unanimous vote from the council April 10 following a speech by Dr. E. J. Fithian, Pennsylvania dry leader and one-time candidate for Governor on the Prohibition Party ticket.

Denmark Bars Wearing of Political Emblems

COPENHAGEN, April 13 (AP)—Both chambers of the Danish Parliament yesterday adopted a bill prohibiting the wearing of uniforms and emblems by political organizations. Voluntary corps which are officially recognized are excepted.

A bill also was adopted increasing state police forces by 100 men.

Poor & Co. 1932 Loss

CHICAGO, April 13—Report of Poor & Co. for the year ended Dec. 31, 1932 (certified by independent auditors), shows net loss of $480,876 after all taxes and charges, compared with a net profit in 1931 of $147,920, or 92 cents a share on 160,000 shares of class A stock.

Mexican Train Takes a Short Cut

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

TRAVELERS GET GOOD VIEW OF SCENERY

This Railway Trestle Is 420 Feet in Length and Is 170 Feet Above the Lowest Point in the Valley Which It Bridges in the State of Guerrero.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MEXICO CITY—Railroad panoramas are generally depicted from the "top downward." The photographer, in this case, took an opposite view of this train passing over one of the many bridges, this one being known as "Cañón de la Mano," on the line between Mexico City and the River Balsas, on the west coast.

Leaders in House Point Out Need Of Tightening Rules

Needed to Control Majority, They Say, But Fail in Caucus Support

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, April 13—Democratic House leaders failed by a margin of nine votes yesterday to bind their followers in caucus to a change in House rules which would have tightened the reins of control over the cumbersome and unwieldy majority.

Nevertheless, Speaker Henry T. Rainey announced today that they would push the matter to a vote in the House next week, where they confidently expect the bare majority which is required.

The 147 votes in favor of binding the caucus to the change indicated a substantial majority of Democrats in its favor, but 86 votes against was sufficient to prevent the required two-thirds.

The leaders were endeavoring to line up the Democrats behind a proposal to change the discharge rule so that in the future it will require a petition of 218 members to force consideration on the floor of any bill which the leadership wishes to sidetrack. At present a mere 145 can override party control and bring out a measure.

Speaker Rainey, Representative Joseph W. Byrns of Tennessee, floor leader, and other majority leaders have recently declared themselves for the proposed change despite earlier commitments to liberal House rules. They point out that under the discharge rule as at present framed, a rebellious minority within Democratic ranks could join with the Republicans at any time to force out on the floor legislation opposed by the Administration.

After the caucus, which was obviously a heated and stormy session, Mr. Byrns announced the leaders had not attempted to bind the caucus formally to the proposition, but merely had asked for an expression of sentiment on the proposal. The closeness of the vote, however, indicated a real effort to put it over. It also showed that the leaders would be unable to effect the change without the support of some Republicans.

The movement to tighten the rules have developed out of general apprehension among older Democrats that the large number of radicals in the new Congress will take advantage of the liberal discharge rule to force out inflation and bonus measures and other forms of legislation which would upset the Roosevelt program.

A bonus bill, for example, would wipe out most of the savings through reorganization of the veterans' pension system just being put into effect with the prospect of slashing over $400,000,000 from the annual cost of veterans' benefits. Although the Administration is known to feel that some form of inflation is probably inevitable, it has not yet determined upon its course and would not want Congress to take the initiative.

Although the leaders were disappointed over the outcome of the caucus they said they would not abandon their plans to propose the change in the rules to the House at an early date. The fate of the move would depend entirely on whether they could secure some Republican support.

Roosevelt Scans Labor Proposal Presented by Ely

WASHINGTON, April 13 (AP)—Gov. Joseph B. Ely of Massachusetts and a delegation representing labor and industry in that State today presented to President Roosevelt a proposal which they said might place 9,000,000 unemployed at work.

The Massachusetts group asked the President to seek immediate legislation to regulate hours of work on the principle of the five-day week and shorter working day and recommended that in the same connection provisions be included for modification of the anti-trust laws and inclusion of minimum wage regulations.

The program which they called the Massachusetts plan for the rehabilitation of labor and industry, was presented both to President Roosevelt and the Secretary of Labor, Miss Frances Perkins.

Governor Ely was accompanied by Senator David I. Walsh, Mr. Edwin S. Smith, Massachusetts commissioner of labor and industries; Mr. William E. G. Batty of New Bedford, an official of the United Textile Workers, and Mr. Harry Kendall, a member of the New England Council and head of the Kendall Manufacturing Company.

The Massachusetts representatives said the United States was the only civilized country that permitted the working of women and minors on all-night shifts and asserted the practice was both economically and socially unsound.

British Lieutenant To Serve 5-Year Term

LONDON, April 13 (AP)—Lieut. Norman Baillie-Stewart, convicted by court-martial of violation of the Official Secrets Act, was sentenced today to dishonorable discharge from the army and to five years' penal servitude.

The young officer of the Seaforth Highlanders was charged with having sold military secrets to a foreign nation. He denied betraying secrets of the army.

The King himself confirmed the findings of the court.

Roosevelt Wants 30-Hour-Week Bill Easier to Manage

Says It Should Be More Elastic—Lays Down Fundamentals

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, April 13—President Roosevelt yesterday talked of plans to spread employment over existing industries in the United States which would involve perhaps the most sweeping governmental regulation of production ever embarked upon by a country which had not frankly espoused Socialism.

His outline of the projected control of production came after he had expressed the Administration's dissatisfaction with the 30-hour-week bill now under consideration in Congress. He stated that the required remedy must be much more elastic, probably without any number of hours specified.

This decision to keep the spread-the-work legislation elastic is received with much relief by a great number of experts who were apprehending the 30-hour week with many doubts. They felt that its effects on industry would probably be so startling as to make it a dangerous social experiment. They welcome the decision to begin more gradually with a much more flexible proposal. Such students had also distrusted the tariff provisions introduced as an amendment to the 30-hour bill.

These would equalize for entry—and hence probably bar—from the American market goods produced by countries using more than a 30-hour scale. Since no nation is on the 30-hour basis, the proposal would have meant a staggering increase in American tariff rates.

President Roosevelt, however, recognized forcibly that something must be done to spread existing work. His reflections were presented after a conference April 11 with Mr. Daniel C. Roper, Secretary of Commerce, Miss Frances Perkins, Secretary of Labor, and Mr. Homer S. Cummings, Attorney-General.

The Chief Executive laid down three fundamentals:

1. Employment must be spread out over a much larger number of individuals.

2. Any individual, man, woman or child, must be prevented from working too many hours out of the 24.

3. The Government probably should try to spread the work in a given industry over the whole industry, preventing concentration in one or two units of the entire work.

The President wishes to investigate whether the Government can evolve some means of distributing the volume of employment in a given factory over the industry as a whole. He recognizes that many constitutional and legal questions are involved. Such action would be a step toward out-and-out control of production. But he is studying the question, intent on solving a crying problem.

The 30-hour-week bill was under examination yesterday before the House Labor Committee. Miss Perkins said she "believed and hoped that legislation could be enacted into law this session for a shorter working week." She said she was personally in favor of the bill.

Miss Perkins declined to discuss whether the bill would include minimum wage provisions, but it is believed that she did recommend such a feature. She also believed there should be a provision against excessive hours in any one day. Miss Perkins told the committee she did not want authority to exempt certain industries. Also she was opposed to provisions in the bill for an embargo on foreign-made goods. However, Representative William P. Connery (D.) of Massachusetts, chairman of the committee, said:

"If this foreign import provision is not left in the bill I shall be against it, because our manufacturers will simply be put out of business."

Moratorium on 1932 Tags

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MT. CLEMENS, Mich., April 13—Farm families may drive to church on Easter Sunday with 1932 license plates and not be molested by county police, it is announced by Mr. George Smith, sheriff of Macomb County, and Mr. Arthur Rosso, police chief. The same courtesy will be extended city folks, but it is recognized that most of the autos inactive because of old plates are rural ones. Police chiefs of Port Huron and St. Clair Counties have also adopted the license moratorium for the day.

Registered at the Christian Science Publishing House

Among the visitors from various parts of the world who registered at the Christian Science Publishing House yesterday were the following:

Charles W. Bateman Jr., Boonton, N. J.
Mrs. C. W. Bateman Jr., Boonton, N. J.
Mathilda L. Phillips, Lawrence, L. I., N. Y.
Helen D. Parker, Brookline, Mass.
Milton Kenyon, Pittsfield, Mass.
Sara E. Brettingham, New York, N. Y.
Marjorie Brettingham, New York, N. Y.
Mrs. Stewart N. Dunning, West Hartford, Conn.

Booklore of Childhood Shown In New York Library Exhibit

Fingered by Princes and 'Just Plain Kids' With Smudgy Noses, Ancient Editions of 'Treasure Island' and Woodcuts of Peter Pan Are on Display

Special from The Christian Science Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, April 13—Books of yesterday which have known the eager or laggard touch of the children of the world during the past 400 years have been installed in the exhibition room of the New York Public Library to remain until after Labor Day.

There are books which have been the property of princes, a manuscript lesson book on vellum written by Etienne Danoiselet for the Grand Dauphin of France in 1667 and a gay Russian picture book in which the Grand Duchess Anastasia wrote her name in 1905. And then there are books about princes and fairies, as well as books of rhymes and jingles, which have brightened the world for the humblest of children.

There is a whole case of primers printed in brown ink on pages which have yellowed since the days of the first colonies in America. Most of them are given over to an object, which is designed on the title page as, "for the more easy attaining of the true reading of English." One publisher with an advertising bent was Mr. W. McAlpine of Boston, who announced his establishment as "about midway between the Governor's and Dr. Gardiner's on Marlborough Street" and the date of publication as 1767.

There are samplers from the deft fingers of the young ladies of Master William Preston's time and the succeeding years, young ladies who perhaps had "enjoyed" such books as "The Child's New Plaything," printed in Boston in 1750, which contained all manner of good advice such as "Do thou with pleasure own thy Errors past and make each day a Critick on the last."

The Pierpont Morgan Library, the Metropolitan Museum of Art, the American Antiquarian Society and a number of private collectors have supplemented the collection owned by the public library, so that library authorities believe that this is the most ambitious display of its kind ever attempted in the United States.

There are 500 volumes, manuscripts, woodcuts, prints, cards and games from many countries. There is an edition of Æsop printed in Verona in 1479. An original manuscript with original drawings for Thackeray's "Bluebeard," dated from 1833; a first edition of "Robinson Crusoe," from 1719, side by side with early editions of the "Swiss Family Robinson" and "Gulliver's Travels."

There are some of the original drawings by Arthur Rackham for "Peter Pan," an alphabet in woodcuts by William Nicholson, one of the 150 copies of the "Child's Garden of Verses," a first edition of "Treasure Island" and first editions of both volumes of Kipling's Jungle stories, and other favorites.

Economy in Army To Save $50,000,000 Backed by General

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, April 13—A General from the West yesterday told the House Military Affairs Committee that the War Department could be made effective by a plan for reorganization which would incidentally save the Government $50,000,000 a year.

The unexpected departure from military dogma came from Maj.-Gen. Johnson Hagood, commandant of the Seventh Corps Area, who said he was under the impression he had been summoned to Washington to present his views on army reorganization to Roosevelt advisers now studying the problem with a view to economy.

General Hagood has already startled his military colleagues by his unconventional theories on army organization and a crusade against army "red tape." He qualifies as an expert on military organization by reason of more than 40 years in the service, including membership on the general staff during the World War. He is the author of a book on army supply.

He was at first reluctant to testify before the House committee, but when urged by the chairman, Representative John J. McSwain (D.) of Alabama, he plunged into an indictment of the present system and exposition of his detailed plan for reorganiaztion, which included consolidation of bureaus and the removal of troops abroad.

Carolina Transfers Patrol

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

RALEIGH, N. C.—Under the terms of a bill just ratified in the general assembly, the North Carolina State Highway Patrol, which has been operating under the Highway Commission, will be transferred to the Motor Vehicle Bureau of the Department of Revenue, effective July 1. The size of the patrol is limited to 67 men.

THE PARIS TRADE FAIR FOR 19 33

MAY 13 to 29

NEW OPPORTUNITIES for TRADE

One of the world's greatest business magnets. Last year over two million visitors attended. The 1933 Fair will be even more important. Over seven thousand manufacturers from France and thirty-two other countries will exhibit products offering interesting opportunities to American buyers for quick, extensive and profitable selection.

For Information Apply

FRENCH CHAMBER OF COMMERCE OF THE UNITED STATES

4 E. 52nd Street, New York

Telephone PLaza 3-5718-5719

"Doris, Ivory's the best bath soap there is!"
"I like it best for everything, John, and now that it costs so little I never buy any other kind."

IVORY SOAP NOW AT THE LOWEST PRICES IN 17 YEARS! USE IT FOR FACE - BATH - NICE CLOTHES - DISHES

STILL WASHING DISHES AT THIS HOUR?
I HAD COMPANY FOR DINNER
NO WONDER IT TAKES YOU SO LONG — THOSE SUDS ARE LIFELESS! TRY RINSO — IT SAVES SO MUCH TIME AND WORK
NEXT DAY —
LOOK! THROUGH IN HALF THE TIME WITH RINSO. IT LOOSENS GREASE IN A JIFFY — AND SO EASY ON MY HANDS!
Rinso

Here's a quick, easy way to wash pots and pans

WASH dishes the new way—the easy way. *Let Rinso's lively suds do the work!* Grease goes in a flash. Pots and pans come shining-bright in half the time. Dishes almost seem to wash themselves!

Rinso is a marvelous work-saver. On washday it *soaks out* dirt—saves scrubbing—clothes come 4 or 5 shades whiter. All through the house it does a faster cleaning job—saves work—*saves your hands.*

Cup for cup, Rinso gives twice as much suds as lightweight, puffed-up soaps. Creamy, lasting suds *even in hardest water.* Get the BIG package. See how much work it will do for you.

Rinso

The biggest-selling package soap in America

Judge Nisley's by quality—not by price

Bring them back at once if you have such an experience!

BERNICE A. DRYER
1023 Sanborn Avenue
Hollywood, California

21 February 1933

Advertising Manager,
Nisley Stores,
110 W. Long St., Columbus, Ohio.

Dear Sir:

Several months ago I bought a pair of shoes from your Hollywood store. Although the shoe was the same number and width as shoes I had been buying from other places, your make of shoe seemed to run somewhat shorter and narrower than other makes in that size. Consequently, although I wore the shoes about six or eight times, they were exceedingly uncomfortable for walking, so that I had to discard them. This experience with my first pair of Nisley shoes made me feel at that time that I did not wish to purchase any more of them.

However, shortly after your advertisements began to appear in the Christian Science Monitor, and wishing at all times to patronize Monitor advertisers, I went again to the same store and was again fitted to Nisley shoes, although I took care to have them fitted in a larger size than I had ever worn before in other makes. This time, I am glad to say, they were entirely satisfactory, and lessen, to a great degree, my disappointment in possessing a pair of practically new shoes which I cannot wear. In times like the present, it is a joy to find shoes which are not only inexpensive, but beautiful as well.

Yours very truly,
(Miss) Bernice A. Dryer

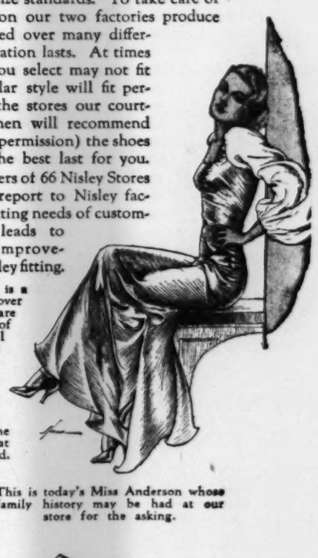
Fitting a shoe short in our stores is a "shoe crime" and the pair is instantly replaced without question if brought to our attention at once. We are subject to human frailties but that we try to overcome and make good if we err.

Fitting

facts that may be new to you!

In any given size and width your feet and those of a friend wearing the same size may be of an entirely different character—thicker, thinner, stubbier, longer, higher in instep or in other particulars vary from size standards. To take care of this variation our two factories produce shoes formed over many different combination lasts. At times one style you select may not fit but a similar style will fit perfectly. In the stores our courteous salesmen will recommend (with your permission) the shoes made on the best last for you. The managers of 66 Nisley Stores constantly report to Nisley factories the fitting needs of customers. This leads to constant improvement in Nisley fitting.

Note: A last is a wooden form over which shoes are made. A set of these in all the sizes and widths we use (2½ to 10—AAAA to E) largely determines the fit of your shoes. Nisley uses the finest lasts that can be produced.



This is today's Miss Anderson whose family history may be had at our store for the asking.

An Arch Comfort strap style named in honor of the Bliss family. We present it in black and brown kid in sizes 2½ to 9—widths AAAA to D. Also sizes 9½ and 10 in AAA to C widths.

Entirely new wide strap sandal in Indies brown and the new Chaff shade. Also be shown in black and white pig. Named in honor of the Moore family.

Boulevard Heel—Oxford in Chaff shade daintily trimmed with brown. Also in Admiralty blue. Named in honor of the Anderson family.

Nisley $4

Beautiful Shoes in the exact size you require

More than Seventy Styles All One Price

NISLEY STORES IN EASTERN STATES (Headquarters, 110 W. Long St., Columbus, Ohio.)

Atlanta, Ga., 68 Whitehall St., S.W.
Baltimore, Md., 16 W. Lexington St.
Birmingham, Ala., 220 Twentieth St.
Boston, Mass., 145 Tremont Street
Buffalo, N. Y., 564 Main Street
Charleston, W. Va., 918 Quarrier St.
Charlotte, N. C., 211 Tryon Street
Chattanooga, Tenn., 803 Market St.
East Liberty, Pa., 6016 Penn Avenue
Erie, Pa., 1010 State Street
Hartford, Conn., 89 Pratt Street
Huntington, W. Va., 945 Fourth Ave.
Philadelphia, Pa., 1016 Chestnut St.
Philadelphia, Pa., 1822 Chestnut St.
Pittsburgh, Pa., 533 Liberty Avenue
Providence, R. I., 286 Westminster St.
Richmond, Va., 421 E. Broad Street
Rochester, N. Y., 17 Clinton Ave., S.
Scranton, Pa., 124 N. Washington Ave.
Syracuse, N. Y., 432 S. Salina Street
Utica, N. Y., 210 Genesee Street
Washington, D. C., 1339 F St., N.W.
Wilkes-Barre, Pa., 83 S. Main Street

Roosevelt Takes Time on Lining Up For Banking Bills

Position Held Up Pending Successor to Meyer as Federal Reserve Head

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, April 13 — The Administration's banking policies are still in the preliminary stage, it was said at the White House yesterday, and no position for or against the pending Glass banking reform bill, has been taken.

This, and the announcement that Mr. Eugene Meyer, Governor of the Federal Reserve Board, would retire from his post as soon as his successor was named, were the only comments from Administration sources today on a question that has roused widest discussion in the capital.

Mr. Walter W. Stewart, chairman of the board of Chase, Pomerpy & Co., investment bankers, is being considered as Mr. Meyer's successor. Incidentally, it was learned that Mr. Meyer had made known his wish to retire to private business some two weeks ago. Rumors that he did not see eye to eye with the Administration's banking policy have been current.

The formal word that President Roosevelt had not yet taken sides in the violent controversy over banking came as an answer to conflicting reports brought from the White House by different visitors. A broad rift has developed among administration followers as to just what should be done in the way of permanent banking reform and fuel has been added to the flames by reports, first from one side and then the other, that Mr. Roosevelt is supporting conflicting points of view.

Conflicting Reports

For example, Representative Henry B. Steagall (D.) of Alabama, chairman of the House Banking and Currency Committee, an opponent of branch banking and a supporter of deposit guarantees, came from the White House last week to report that Mr. Roosevelt in general supported his forthcoming banking bill.

Yesterday, former Senator Gilbert M. Hitchcock (D.) of Nebraska, after leaving the Executive Mansion, stated that the President seemed to favor the proposed deposit insurance plan compromise worked out between Mr. Steagall and Senator Carter Glass (D.) of Virginia.

Meanwhile Mr. Roosevelt, Mr. William H. Woodin, Secretary of the Treasury, and Senator Glass held a conference at the White House, following which it was definitely reported that Mr. Roosevelt opposed the insurance scheme.

Reading between the lines, it is assumed here that Mr. Roosevelt has very definitely intervened in the banking controversy and that the whole subject is opened up anew, with the issue still drawn between the principal protagonists, Mr. Steagall, who opposes branch banks and bank unification, wants currency inflation and insists on some deposit insurance or guarantee, and Senator Glass, who favors branch banks and bank unification, bitterly opposes inflation, and is only lukewarm for deposit insurance.

It is learned simultaneously that considerable disagreement exists within the Glass subcommittee over the terms of the bill on which it has been struggling. Senator William G. MacAdoo (D.) of California, sponsors the insurance deposit feature which is backed by Mr. Steagall in the House. Mr. Woodin has recently been in New York in consultation with bankers, and has modified his original approval of the Glass proposals, it is reported, following objections heard there.

The proposal has been made that the tentative Glass bill, containing various controversial sections, be split up into a number of measures and introduced in the Senate individually. To this proposal Senator Glass will not assent, for strategic reasons.

The utmost confusion now reigns as to the possibility of securing a full house cleaning in the banking world in the present session. Mr. Woodin is even represented as opposing the immediate divorce of banks from their affiliates as advocated by Senator Glass, on the ground that it would interfere with flotations of new government bonds in the near future. Up to now the Administration approval of this step had been taken for granted.

Easter Flowers

at Their Best

Artistic Flower Arrangements

VILLAGE FLOWER SHOP

103 WASHINGTON STREET
BROOKLINE, MASS.

Beacon 6000—6001

Member Florists Telegraph Del. Ass'n.

FRANCIS G. CARREIRO
FREDERICK C. CARREIRO

Railroads Concerned Over 'Bus' Regulation

(Continued from Page 1)

missions, or else that motortrucks and buses be similarly regulated to balance competition.

As the rails are now regulated they cannot establish a new line without obtaining a "certificate of convenience and necessity." They cannot do away with an unprofitable line without permission. In some cases they have to maintain miles of obsolete lines, operating them at a loss for the sake of public convenience. They have to use prescribed safety appliances and conform to legal regulations as to hours of labor. These are some of the penalties for being a railroad.

If some, at least, of these restrictions should be fastened upon the truck it would help to equalize transportation competition, it is said. In the main, the truckers are not wholly opposed to regulation of highway vehicles provided such restrictions are not invented for the sake of the railroads and provided they are applied only in so far as they ordinarily would have been applied if there were no railroads.

Can Reach Only Few Trucks

One more point needs to be held in focus when approaching the complex subject of truck regulation. It is that only 200,000 of the 3,500,000 trucks in the United States can be reached with certainty by regulation as public utilities. These are the common carrier trucks offering scheduled service to the public on fixed lines.

There is some constitutional question whether rates can be regulated for the 300,000 contract carriers, which simply hire out their facilities and handle more goods than the common carrier trucks. Then there are the privately operated trucks numbering six times as many as the common and contract carriers together, though more largely limited to local use.

Because of this division of the truck field, many observers question seriously whether rate regulation can be applied on any scale comparable to that in force on the railroads. In some places, notably Iowa, it has been found that if restrictions are made too onerous to suit the common carrier truckers, they readily change over and become contract carriers, or their places are taken by the private fleets of shippers who operate their own trucks. Moreover, the policing of truck-rate regulations is obviously a gigantic task.

Truck Men on the Alert

Consequently, when the railroad members of the recent Joint Committee of Railroads and Highway Users recommended that "adequate requirements should be imposed upon common carrier trucks to insure just and reasonable rates, with provision for publication thereof and adherence thereto," the highway members added the cautious proviso, "if and when sufficient data have been collected to indicate the desirability of such regulation in public interest."

Another form of regulation the motor interests announce themselves willing to accept—although to what extent is the moot point. This is regulation in the interests of public safety as to speed, maximum width, height and length of vehicles and possibly hours of continuous service by drivers.

The National Highway Users Conference indorses the uniform standard proposed to the states last year by the American Association of State Highway Officials. This would make 45 miles an hour the maximum speed and would forbid use of trucks more than 8 feet wide, 12½ feet high or 35 feet long, or truck and trailer combinations more than 45 feet long. It would limit loads to 8000 pounds per wheel or to 9000 pounds on low-pressure tires. The many divergencies among such standards in various states at present is illustrated in the table accompanying this article.

The Question of Taxes

But it is coming to be more and more generally recognized that the kind of regulation that exerts the most fundamental effect on rates and competition is not regulation at all but taxation. Railroads point out that in the last seven reported years Class I railways alone have paid an average of $363,000,000 in taxes, or nearly $1,000,000 a day. Thus it is asserted that even in a reasonably prosperous year one fourth of the net earnings of the railroads as a whole went to pay taxes on their property. Part of this property was the right-of-way which they maintained at their own expense while motortruck and bus operators drove on a road built by the state.

Truckmen and bus operators respond, however, that the total of annual taxes paid by motortrucks and buses is around $300,000,000. Further than this, they affirm that motorbuses pay more than 50 per cent of the cost of keeping up those roads which they use. And Mr. Thomas H. MacDonald, chief of the United States Bureau of Public Roads, has given it as his opinion that in the aggregate the commercial motor carriers are paying for their share of the wear on the roads.

In evidence of this, the National Automobile Chamber of Commerce cites the following list of average amounts of "use" taxes paid annually by various types of motorcars in the United States: Pleasure car, $25.52; average truck, $53.78; private three-ton truck, $161.27; common carrier three-ton truck, $458.78; common carrier bus, $576.04.

How Rail Taxation Differs

These taxes, it is essential to note, however, are not comparable at all to the taxes paid by the railroads. The railroad taxes go for the general upkeep of government.

The special "use" taxes collected from motor users are merely methods of buying their share of the highways and so compare rather to the maintenance-of-way expenditures of the railroads. The motor carrier's contribution to general government lies in such property taxes as he pays on his vehicles, garages and terminals.

One analyst urges that to balance matters exactly, the motor carrier should pay the equivalent of general property taxes on his share of the highway as the railroad does on its right-of-way, but perhaps this may be set off against the railroad's advantage in having exclusive use of its line.

The Joint Committee of Railroads and Highway Users in its report last January set out a recommended formula for the measurement and adjustment of tax loads on motor carriers which was rather overshadowed by other features of the report at the time but which some believe deserves a maximum of attention. It is essentially this:

Proposed System of Taxes

"Motor vehicles should pay the entire cost of the state highway system" and part of the cost of county highways and arterial city streets. "The annual cost of highways should include administration, interest charges on highway debt, and amortization of capital expenditures. The apportionment of special taxes among motor vehicles of various types should be based upon use of facilities required.

"The basic cost of constructing, improving and maintaining a given highway should be determined from a highway designed for private passenger vehicles. All vehicles using such highway should pay their proportionate share of that total as a base tax. The total additional cost of construction, improvements and maintenance to make a road suitable for a type of vehicle requiring such additional cost should be shared by each vehicle of that type and each vehicle of greater size. Thus, each group should share in the base cost plus all increments of cost up to and including cost required by it."

While it may be true that bus and truck taxes in the aggregate cover their share of highway costs—though this is seriously disputed by rail spokesmen—it does not follow that this is the case in all localities. In fact, wide differences exist between standards of taxation in various states.

They Pay by Weight

The effect of weight on the road is principally the yardstick by which states measure what a motorbus or truck shall pay for use of the highways. A majority of states scale their registration fees upward according to the weight of a truck or the passenger capacity of a bus. Some states, however, gauge trucks by the manufacturer's rated capacity, others by the gross weight of the vehicle, and still others by the horsepower of the motor. These fees range from $5 up to $1500.

Some states also levy special taxes on the mileage covered by the machine, or by the ton mile or passenger mile, while a few others take toll by attaching from 1 to 4 per cent of the gross receipts.

Georgia offers an illustration of the maze of taxation through which the commercial car owner looks. Buses weighing 5000 pounds or under with a passenger capacity of seven or less are charged $25 annually when their one-way route is not over 50 miles and $50 if the route exceeds 50 miles and is under 100. The charge is $100 if the route exceeds 150 miles. More than 5000 pounds an additional 10 per cent is added to the fees on every additional 1000 pounds or fraction thereof. If the bus holds more than seven passengers, 5 per cent is added for every additional seat.

Can Pay by Mile

The bus also pays on all added poundage or passenger capacity thereafter. If the operator prefers, he can pay in lieu of the capacity taxes, a mileage fee annually or per trip ranging from 1½ cents to 2½ cents per mile according to the bulk of the vehicle.

"If "use" taxes collect accurately the share of highway costs due from those who do business on the highways, it is held that this, in the long run, will inevitably be reflected in motor carrier rates and so will equalize competition between the motors and the rails. Rather out of keeping with this are restrictions issued recently in two or three states evidently or avowedly for the purpose of forcing tonnage back to the railroads.

There appears to be increasingly wide acceptance, however, of the proposition laid down by the Interstate Commerce Commission that "no legislative regulation or taxation should be imposed as an artificial barrier to hold traffic to the rails. Nor should the rails be forced to engage in competition with any other form of transportation agency for traffic upon terms that are unfair or inequitable."

Keeping Trucks in Bounds

States	Based on 1931 legislation: Weight (pounds) (a) 4-wheel	6-wheel	Width (b) (inches)	Length (c) (feet)
Alabama	24,000	X	96	33-46
Arizona	22,000	38,000	96	30-85
Arkansas	22,000	28,000	96	33-85
California	22,000	34,000	96	33-60
Colorado	30,000	40,000	96-100	33-35
Connecticut	32,000	40,000	102	40-40
Delaware	26,000	36,000	96	33-60
Florida	16,000	16,000	84	35-40
Georgia	12,500	12,500	96	45-45
Idaho	24,000	40,000	96	33-65
Illinois	32,000	40,000	96	35-65
Indiana	L	L	96	33-40
Iowa	L	L	96	30-45
Kansas	28,000	24,000	96	35-50
Kentucky	28,000	X	90	X
Louisiana	32,000	38,000	96	33-85
Maine	24,000	36,000	86	36-62
Maryland	X	40,000	93	X
Massachusetts	30,000	40,000	96-102	33-70
Michigan	36,000	X	96	40-60
Minnesota	36,000	X	96	35-60
Mississippi	12,000	X		X
Missouri	24,000	38,000	96	30-40
Montana	24,000	34,000	96	32-50
Nebraska	28,000	X	96	33-50
Nevada	25,020	38,000		X
New Hampshire	20,000	X	96	30-35
New Jersey	30,020	X	96	26-85
New Mexico	L	L	96	33-85
New York	36,000	44,000	96-106	33-85
North Carolina	20,000	X	90	30-65
North Dakota	20,000	X	96	35-65
Ohio	24,000	X	96	35-85
Oklahoma	20,000	X	90	X
Oregon	L	L	96	34-50
Pennsylvania	26,000	36,000	96	33-70
Rhode Island	28,000	40,000	102	X-85
South Carolina	20,000	25,000	90	33-50
South Dakota	20,000	X	96	X-50
Tennessee	20,000	X	96	X
Texas	*7,000	X	96	35-55
Utah	26,000	34,000	96	33-85
Vermont	20,000	X	96	X
Virginia	32,000	40,000	96	30-85
Washington	24,000	34,000	96	35-85
West Virginia	L	L	96	33-85
Wisconsin	24,000	36,000	96	33-60
Wyoming	25,000	X	96	40-85

L indicates regulations based on the code of the National Conference on Street and Highway Safety, governing axle weights and the spacing of wheels. The * in the case of Texas indicates net weight; others are gross weights. X indicates no regulation. Where two widths are given, the second applies to change-overs from solid to pneumatic tires. In lengths, the first is the maximum for single vehicles, and the second is the maximum for any truck and trailer combination.

Pay for Prisoners Defended by Forbes

The proposal to discontinue the paying of wages to prisoners in Massachusetts was decried yesterday by Mr. W. Cameron Forbes, former Governor of the Philippines, at a meeting held under the auspices of the Massachusetts Civic League at 25 Beacon Street. "As a basis of economy—and I am told that is the basis of the argument—it is false economy," he declared.

It would be a greater cost to the State and to the community by far, the speaker said, than if the prisoners are given this very moderate amount of pay and a very great incentive to put forth their best efforts. Men thus turned out, he pointed out, are going back to get even, and "to have this happen over and over again, the cost would be vastly greater than the small amount paid to the prisoner."

Mr. Edward C. R. Bagley, deputy commissioner of correction, declared at the meeting that the year following the adoption of the law permitting such payment, "our prison industries at Charlestown made $210,000 more than they had made the year previous."

Prize of Piano Awarded

The Mason and Hamlin Prize of a grand pianoforte for 1933 has been awarded to Miss Shirley Bagley, 19, of West Hartford, Conn., as result of the twenty-fourth annual competition in Jordan Hall. This contest was open to seniors and post-graduate students at the New England Conservatory of Music. Seven students contested. The judges were Dr. Serge Koussevitzky, Mr. Ernest Schelling and Mr. Carl Friedberg.

Exeter Debaters Win

ANDOVER, Mass., April 13 (AP) — The Exeter Academy debating team of Exeter, N. H., last night defeated the debaters of Andover Academy on the question: Resolved, That the United States of America should immediately recognize the United States of Soviet Russia. Exeter upheld the negative side of the question.

Austria Demands Larger Measure Of Independence

Parleys at Rome Indicate Decisive Action Upon Position in Europe

By Press Wireless from Monitor Bureau

VIENNA, April 13—The sojourn of the Austrian Premier, Dr. Engelbert Dollfuss, in Rome and his conversations with Signor Benito Mussolini and Pope Pius XI, and his subsequent contacts with German representatives as well as the foregathering in the Italian capital of several other outstanding Austrian politicians from various parties, has produced convictions in public opinion here that very important decisions for the future of Austria are being made.

Wedged between two powerful dictatorships, Germany and Italy, and completely dependent on foreign countries for absolutely essential financial aid, Austria has long been deprived of the possibility of independent political action and feels that the chief questions concerning its internal and external affairs are not settled in Vienna but in foreign capitals. Such questions are being treated now at Rome in their economic, religious and political aspects.

The meetings of Dr. Dollfuss with the Pope, connected with past and future visits of other Austrian statesmen at the Vatican, mean that a vigorous attempt is being made to strengthen the Roman Catholic influence in Danubian lands with Vienna as the center. This conforms with the tendency of the Austrian Government, and success along this line would be pleasing to the Dollfuss régime.

The Austrian Premier's meetings with Signor Mussolini clearly indicates strengthening of present Italian efforts toward continuing Austrian independence and preventing the union of this state with Germany, and also mean the fortifying of autocratic methods here and intensifying the fight on Marxism as well as the weakening of French influence in Austria.

In contacts with German representatives efforts will be made to reach a better understanding beween the Dollfuss Party and the Austrian National Socialists who are constantly growing in numbers and power. Coöperation between these groups is not excluded although at present the Dollfuss Government is decidedly anti-Fascist.

In a word this visit will result in strengthening a conservative anti-Marxist course here and will bring Vienna into closer working relations with Rome and Berlin without impairing Austria's formal independence. All indications point to a concentrated attack from within and without against Vienna Marxists and to Austria's being drawn into the anti-French group of states. Austria will serve as a corridor between Central Europe's two great dictatorships, without being swallowed up by either because both of them want Austria.

The Editor's Puzzle

81

9 The task was only performed by the cost ~~ure~~ of laborious days and nights of hard ~~and trying~~ work. The worker having given the job complete absorption, his foreman thought he should ~~be made the hero of a bloody and well earned~~ week's rest.

(Edited form of puzzle which appears on Daily Features page)

FOR MEN
In New York

And for Monitor readers we offer Suits and Topcoats tailored to your individual measurements—but still at very low prices.

$19.75 $29.75
24.75 39.75

May I have the privilege of calling at your office or receiving you at

Edward Clothes, Inc.
141 W. 42nd Street at Times Square
M. VINTON PERKINS

MOTHER'S & DAUGHTER'S DRESS-SHOP

Our Service will meet the present day need
Quality at Varying Prices,
$5.00 to $22.50

Katharine M. H. Marshall 485 MADISON AVENUE NEW YORK

NEW YORK
BROOCHES
BAR PINS
BRACELETS
WATCHES
Beautifully mounted with Precious Stones
Watson & Co. JEWELERS
Established 1837
3A Maiden Lane Rector 2-5498

NEW YORK
SUITS AND TOP COATS AT WHOLESALE

We are offering you, Mr. Monitor Reader, a genuine and an exceptional value in these suits which are made of pure woolen worsteds in all sizes and all latest models. Colors: Oxford gray, blue, banker's gray and brown. Extra trousers to match, also striped worsted dress trousers, $3.50.

$12.50

MORRIS TRUBITZ
752 Broadway Cor. 8th St.
Phone Gr. 7-0074

Hotel Astor Chapeaux
"Where style is supreme"
Hotel Astor, Times Square
NEW YORK, N. Y.
Exquisite New Models
For Street—Evening—Sport Wear
Moderately Priced
$3.50 to $10

NEW YORK
WE INVITE MONITOR READERS to our spacious BEAUTY STUDIO where a cheerful and sunny atmosphere prevails. We specialize in individual

BOBBING & SETTING for the discriminating madame and mademoiselle.
CHAS. DEUTSCH
Incorporated
607 5TH AVE. VO. 5-3282-3

HAIR DRESSERS
BRAUN BEAUTY SHOP, Inc.
CROYDON HOTEL BUtterfield 8-7372
12 E. 86th St., 1152 Madison Ave.
HOTEL WESTBURY REgent 4-5565
15 East 69th St., 848 Madison Ave.
New York City
FOR THOSE WHO PREFER THE BEST

Easter
FROCKS
AT 10% ABOVE WHOLESALE

MONITOR readers, come to our showrooms (wholesale) and select your new Easter dress, suit or coat at opportunity prices slightly above wholesale. Wide choice. Priced for every pocket book. Included are distinctive Fifth Avenue models. Dresses at $5 and more. Coats and Suits from $10.75. No alterations. Cash and Carry only.

Allied Merchandise Co.
531 7th Avenue, Cor. 39th St., N. Y.
(One flight up)

Get off Seventh Ave. Subway at Times Square Station (40th St. exit) and walk one block south.

Hotel MARTINIQUE
BROADWAY AT 32ND STREET
NEW YORK CITY
• Single room with bath $2.50 • $3.00 • $3.50
• Double room with bath $3.50 • $4.00 • $5.00
Direction: American Hotels Corp.

Sylvette CUT RATE
COSMETICS—PERFUMES
TOILET ARTICLES
CARON, COTY, D'ORSAY, GUERLAIN, HOUBIGANT, LANVIN, YBRY, CHANEL, SCHERK, ISABEY, YARDLEY, etc.
Present or mail this advertisement and receive a sample of our Special Face Powder, free of charge.
2528 Broadway
NEW YORK CITY
Near 95th Street

$250
A MONTH, GUARANTEED FOR LIFE
Would you like to know how simply and economically you can make CERTAIN provision for an income at retirement age, and receive an income check month after month as long as you live? Write us a postcard giving year of birth and complete details will be sent, without obligation.
M. H. EARL, *Representing*
EQUITABLE LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY of the UNITED STATES
Life Insurance and Annuities
60 E. 42nd Street, New York City
Telephone Van. 3-7490

CLARIBEL HILL
her Salad Dressing a Taste Sensation
Used and sold at
Custer Arms Restaurant
671 Palmer Avenue at the Parkway
Bronxville, N. Y.
Tel. 2446 Bronxville
LUNCHEON 50c and 65c Dinner 85c
SUNDAY DINNER, 1-7:30, $1 and $1.25
Orders taken for Cakes, Pies, Salads, Sandwiches. Also catering for private parties.

NEW YORK CITY
"Select Your Warehouse as You Would Your Bank"
KINDERMANN
FIREPROOF
Storage Warehouses
Moving
Packing
Shipping
Rugs Cleaned and Stored

MAIN OFFICE
Webster Ave. at 170th Street
Tel. Jerome 7-0196 N. Y. City
Correspondents in All Cities
Established 38 Years

Say the word, and we'll instantly produce in your own individual size everything you need to complete your Easter outfit! Such is is the abundance of our new Spring stocks.

Morning coat?
Tweedmoor* suit?
Double breasted chalk stripe?
Glen Urquhart Plaid?
Scotch Mist* topcoat?
Topcoat of Harris Tweed or Irish Homespun?
Glen Plaid shirt?
Dress shirt?
Spats?
Silk hat? Homburg? Snap-brim?

At least a new necktie! "What!—only $1?!"

FOR BUDGETEERS
$30 for suits that were $45 to $65.
$28 for overcoats (Spring weights included) that were $45 to $65.

*Reg. U. S. Pat. Off.

ROGERS PEET COMPANY
Broadway at Liberty St. 13th St. / Warren St. 35th St.
Fifth Avenue at 41st Street NEW YORK
In Boston: Tremont at Bromfield

RAYMOND'S
Washington Street BOSTON
SECOND FLOOR
New Easter COATS

A remarkable value for this Spring Collection of such attractive new coats. All models finely tailored, with custom finish and fit. Many of them were made for one of America's foremost specialty shops catering to larger women.

Glenerry Woolens, Harris-Type Tweeds, new Monotone mixtures. All latest sleeve, collar and cape treatments. Styles for every figure. Particularly slenderizing lines in the larger sizes. Effective fur trimmings of mole, galyac, marmot and squirrel.

$8.99

Black, Navy, Tan, Gray and Dawn
SIZES
MISSES' 14 TO 20
WOMEN'S 36 TO 44
Larger Women 42 to 54½

HARTFORD
Now's the Time to Think About Your Favorite Sport Equipment
Now on Display
FISHING TACKLE
BASEBALL TENNIS
GOLF ARCHERY
SPORT-RADIO CENTRE INC
308 Asylum Street Hotel Bond Bldg.
Phone 2-6378 HARTFORD

MEN'S NECKWEAR FOR EASTER
Crepes
Foulards
Devonshire Twills
Italian Grenadines
Solid Colors
Camaieus
Stripes
Figures
$1.00 to $3.50
Stackpole Moore Tryon Company
IMPORTERS
Paris HARTFORD London

HARTFORD
G. FOX & COMPANY
HARTFORD, CONN.
Another Floor Is Opened at Fox's
The New 5th
MILLINERY
SPORTS WEAR
Women's and Children's SHOES

OUTLET Millinery Co.
6 Pratt Street, Hartford, Conn.
NEW HAVEN - 799 Chapel Street
BRIDGEPORT - 1005 Main Street
MILLINERY
of distinction
at extremely moderate prices. Beautiful selection to choose from at all Outlet stores.

Right in the Heart of New York City
Where Fifth Avenue Crosses Forty-second Street
We maintain an information bureau listing our retail, national, hotel, travel and school advertisers.
This service is for your convenience. Use it. You are welcome. Our advertisers appreciate your inquiries.
500 FIFTH AVENUE Lackawanna 4-5600

Curley to Accept Post at Warsaw, His Friends Say

Boston Mayor Makes No Announcement as to His Intentions

While no statement from Mayor James M. Curley as to his intentions regarding his appointment by President Roosevelt to be Ambassador to Poland was authorized today, it is taken for granted by his close friends that he will accept the position. It is known that he has been preparing his personal affairs looking to an early departure from Boston. It is also assumed that the President's action was not taken until after consultation with the Polish Government and assurance from Mr. Curley that he would serve the Administration in this capacity.

Mayor Curley's formal severance of his official relations with the City of Boston will not likely take place until he has complied with the law recently passed by the Massachusetts Legislature empowering him to make a temporary cut in the salaries of the 18,000-odd city and county employees by from 5 to 15 per cent. His formal acceptance of the appointment by the President will also most probably be delayed until the United States Senate shall have confirmed the nomination.

While many of Mr. Curley's friends believe that he would have preferred the Italian Embassy, the long-established fact of his devotion to Mr. Roosevelt, as well as the impression that the Polish post is to be one of growing importance, has confirmed the view that this delay in making formal announcement is but due to his natural desire that the United States Senate shall have confirmed his appointment before he makes any public declaration of his intentions.

Friends of Mayor Curley have known for months that President Roosevelt has intended to appoint him to some important place in the present Government. It has never been forgotten that Mr. Curley was the first prominent New England Democrat to declare for the Democratic nomination of Franklin Delano Roosevelt for the Presidency All during the campaign last fall the Boston Mayor was close to the then New York Governor and he made a speaking tour of the United States from the middle West to the Pacific coast bearing the expense out of his own pocket.

It is also pretty well known by those close to the Mayor that he had at first desired to be named Secretary of the Navy. The fact that Carter Glass of Virginia decided to refuse to leave the Senate and step into the Treasury ended Mr. Curley's chances for the Navy seat, for Senator Claude A. Swanson was promoted to that place in the Cabinet to make room for former Gov. Harry F. Byrd of Virginia in the higher legislative body.

It is the impression at City Hall that the Mayor will hasten to the completion of the tasks which await his immediate official attention. The most important is, as has been said, the cutting of city and county official salaries by some $5,000,000. It is not expected that the Mayor will leave Boston until the legislative committee on legal affairs shall have made formal announcement that no investigation of Mayor Curley's administration is to be made.

When Mr. Curley formally quits the place he has held in Boston City Hall for three four-year terms, Mr. Joseph McGrath, president of the Boston City Council, will ex-officio become acting Mayor until Mayor Curley's successor shall have been elected next December and seated early in January, 1934. Mr. McGrath is completing a third term as city councillor. Before that he was a member of the House of Representatives of the Massachusetts Legislature.

Anti-Vivisectionists Open New Quarters

The Boston headquarters of New England Anti-Vivisection Society formally opened its new headquarters at number 6 Park Street yesterday. The opening took place in the form of a "house warming" between 1 and 5 o'clock, at which members and friends of the society were welcomed.

The new quarters provide not only more spacious rooms for the business of the society but also has a large window facing on Park Street in which may be displayed literature relating to the cause of anti-vivisection.

Dr. Lindeman Talks On Youth as Realist

Youth in the rôle of a realist, but so sensitive that it does not want anyone to know how it feels, was pictured by Dr. E. C. Lindeman of Columbia University, in speaking on "Adjusting Personality to a Changing Economic World," before the counselors for the Job Counseling Service for unemployed young men at a meeting held at the Boston Young Men's Christian Association last night.

Thus has this condition brought about a sophisticated youth, Dr. Lindeman pointed out. But, he went on, underneath this sophistication there is a real hunger for the sense of values. Unemployed boys and men must not consider themselves as victims of present conditions but "must conceive of themselves as a part of the problem itself which they must help to solve and work out," the speaker concluded.

Dr. Woolley Urges Training in Leisure

Training for the wise use of leisure has become, if not a new objective, one of vastly greater importance for the common good, according to Dr. Mary E. Woolley, president of Mount Holyoke College. Dr. Woolley addressed members of initiates of Phi Beta Kappa at Jacob Sleeper Hall, in the college of liberal arts, Boston University, last night.

"The leisure class will be much more inclusive in the future than in the past if the economists are good prophets, and the right use of leisure will become a social asset, its wrong use, a social liability to an extent never before experienced," Dr. Woolley declared.

The speaker then referred to developments in the line of disarmament in Geneva last year. She stressed particularly the necessity of international good will to further the cause of world peace. "There must be material disarmament to save the present, that there may be a possibility of a future," she declared, and moral disarmament "in order to safeguard that future." Above and beyond everything else, she said, the education of teachers is most essential, "as the question really does come back, especially in the lower grades, to the international interest and the international outlook of the teachers who are training or failing to train the children."

Foresters Entrain For Camp Devens

April showers that turned into a belated blizzard did not deter the departure of New England's first detachment of Citizens Conservation Corps volunteers for training camp at Fort Devens today.

The first of Boston's quota of unemployed enlisted for work in Massachusetts forests under President Roosevelt's plan for putting the nation's idle to work on a constructive scale left the Boston Army Base shortly after noon today. The men were chosen from the ranks of the city public welfare list. They come from families receiving aid from the city.

Col. Guy S. Norwell, veteran officer of the regular army cavalry, was in charge of the men. They range in ages from 18 up to about 25 years. The contingent had a noonday meal at the army base and then tumbled into a fleet of army motor transports for the ride to the North Station where they entrained for the big war-time cantonment at Ayer.

A feeling of hilarity ran through the group as they got under way for the two weeks' training period behind the lines before moving into the forests.

Evening Schools Give 810 Diplomas

Eight hundred and ten high and elementary school diplomas were presented last night with the closing of Boston evening schools for the season. The graduates for the most part were adults.

About 13,000 pupils have been registered in these classes, which have met three evenings a week for the last 25 weeks. Of these, about 8500 received certificates of proficiency in study. The average attendance during this period was reported to be about the same as last year, although there was an increase of about 245 students attending the evening high school classes.

Among those listed to speak at the various graduation exercises throughout the city were Mr. Joseph F. O'Connell, for Congressman; Judge Emma F. Schofield, Mr. William H. Taylor, chairman of the Boston Welfare Board; Prof. Mabel C. Bragg of Boston University School of Education; Judge Frank Leveroni of the Juvenile Court, and Mr. William H. Barker, City Councilor, as well as officials and members of the Boston School Committee.

Hotel Men Predict Improved Business

Improved summer tourist business is coming to New England, according to hotel men returning from the South and who plan to attend the Ninth Annual New England Hotel Exposition at the Hotel Statler, April 26, 27 and 28. Leading hotel men of the South, New York State, Canada and New England will attend.

The hotel men say that "a good winter in the South is always followed by a good season in the North" and many leaders in the hotel and allied industries are preparing to spend money in rehabilitation work, restocking shelves, buying new equipment and new furnishings.

The hotel show is a "buyer's show." Hundreds of thousands of dollars worth of merchandise is turned over at this annual exposition. The exhibits are estimated to represent $1,000,000. Mr. Bradbury F. Cushing, managing director of the Hotel Statler, is executive chairman.

Better Child Aid Work Is Advocated

Important changes in the field of child welfare, which will tend toward the centralization of relief work, are in prospect according to Dr. C. C. Carstens, executive director of the Child Welfare League of America, Inc. Dr. Carstens was one of the speakers today at the closing sessions of the sixth New England Regional Conference of the Child Welfare League of America which has been holding a two-day meeting in coöperation with the Boston Parents' Council at the Twentieth Century Club, 3 Joy Street. Both public and private agencies are needed at present, he said, in the field of child-care.

In addressing the sessions yesterday, Dr. Henry W. Thurston of the New York School of Social Work said the child could be helped in three ways, first by aiding him to adapt himself to the world as it is, secondly by adapting the world to him as he is and thirdly by teaching him to be able to change both the world and himself. Guardians of the child, he said, should be patterns of honesty, sincerity and courage to him, he declared.

Interpreting for social work the report of the President's Research Committee on Social Trends, Mr. Shelby M. Harrison, general director of the Russell Sage Foundation of New York described in terms of common household experience a number of social problems affecting the welfare of individuals and families. He pointed to the effort made in the committee's report to interrelate "the disjoined factors and elements in the social life of America."

No Repeal If They Can Prevent It

Upper Center, Harris & Ewing. All Others, The Christian Science Monitor

WOMEN'S COMMITTEE FOR LAW ENFORCEMENT

Upper Row, Left to Right—Mrs. Margaret Hamilton, Secretary, New York Law Enforcement Committee; Mrs. Harvey W. Wiley, President, Federation of Women's Clubs, Washington; Miss Vida Milholland, New York. Bottom Row, Left to Right—Mrs. Joy Elmer Morgan, President, Baltimore Conference Woman's Home Missionary Society, M. E.; Mrs. A. Haines Lippincott, Camden, N. J.

Capper Declares New Beer Breaks The Constitution

(Continued from Page 1)

I propose to respect that oath as long as I am in the United States Senate."

Calls Wets Hypocrites

Beer, the Senator predicted, will increase crime, automobile accidents, the vices which always accompanied the saloon system as well as the expenses of the police and courts. "There is no greater hypocrisy in this country today than the declaration of the wets that they are for repeal and also are opposed to the return of the saloon," he declared.

Senator Capper, who was invited primarily to speak concerning his proposed amendment to the Constitution prohibiting the counting of unnaturalized aliens in apportioning representation in Congress, pointed out that the wets are making a particularly desperate fight against this amendment because all of the 28 representatives who would be put out by it are wet.

Mrs. Peabody told the delegates that prohibition has not failed but succeeded. That, she said, is why "opponents have fought it with every power of evil." Declaring that the women do not want to form a party of their own, Mrs. Peabody added that they "will oppose disloyal men's parties. A new coalition," she said, "is bound to come, men and women who will be the constitutional party of America."

Mrs. William T. Bannerman, legislative chairman for the National Congress of Parents and Teachers, declared that the organization does not believe that the return of beer harmonizes in any respect with its primary objective of "child welfare in home, church, school and community." Mrs. Harvey W. Wiley, president of the District of Columbia Federation of Women's Clubs and widow of the food expert, quoted her husband that 2.75 per cent beer may produce the third state of intoxication which he defined as "one in which the ordinary symptoms of drunkenness are manifested."

Sees Evils to Follow

Nullification of the Eighteenth Amendment, Mrs. M. L. Darby, representing the Council of Women for Home Missions, said, would mean again drink-maddened Indians, and mountain homes over which sodden fathers hold wives and children in abject terror. To mission work, she declared, the Eighteenth Amendment has been the greatest boon.

Criticizing the wets for hypocrisy, Mrs. Jesse W. Nicholson, president of the Women's National Democratic Law Enforcement League, asked if beer is nonintoxicating, as they say, what difference does it make if it is shipped over state lines from wet to dry states? She attacked the Woman's Organization for Prohibition Reform for advocating temperance, without setting forth a program or insuring against the return of the saloon.

At a luncheon today celebrating the birthday of Thomas Jefferson, Miss Margaret Hamilton, secretary of the New York Law Enforcement Committee, declared that after 13 years the drys are once more on the offensive.

"It is up to the wets to support their claims that beverage alcohol is harmless and can be used temperately by all."

"If alcohol is harmful to a nation sold illegally, it is equally harmful sold legally and we cannot excuse ourselves by claiming that legal alcohol will bring us needed revenue," declared Mrs. A. Haines Lippincott, of New Jersey. "Thirty million school children who have no vote or voice in the Government have a right to the protection of the Constitution," she added.

Mrs. Roosevelt Donates Children's Relief Gifts

WASHINGTON, April 13 (AP)—To a thrift shop tea where five articles salable for children's charities served as admission, Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt came yesterday with five separate packages neatly wrapped in white paper.

Immediately, a thrifty shopkeeper marked her name on each of the five, for the gifts of Presidents' wives sell profitably for children's relief.

Articles small and practical, handkerchiefs and pillow slips, were what Mrs. Roosevelt brought, topping a mountain of assorted donations of fashionably-clad women.

Like other Presidents' wives before her, Mrs. Roosevelt took a keen interest in the project, one of Washington's long-established and staunch traditions.

Murphy Confirmed

WASHINGTON, April 13 (AP)—The nomination of Mr. Frank Murphy, former mayor of Detroit, to be Governor-General of the Philippines, was unanimously approved yesterday by the Senate Territories Committee and ordered reported to the Senate.

President Studies Four Plans to Help Nation's Railroads

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, April 13 Plans under consideration by the Administration for consolidating and reorganizing the nation's railroads have been narrowed down to four, Mr. Daniel C. Roper, Secretary of Commerce, said yesterday.

These four plans have been explained to President Roosevelt, who asked that they be brought together into one composite piece of legislation that could be presented to Congress.

The members of the committee, now at work on the proposed bill include Mr. Roper, Mr. William H. Woodin, Secretary of the Treasury; Mr. Joseph B. Eastman, Interstate Commerce Commissioner; Dr. W. M. W. Splawn, research investigator; Senator Clarence C. Dill, chairman of the Senate Interstate Commerce Committee, and Representative Sam Rayburn, chairman of the House Committee.

The difference in the plans, it is understood, lies chiefly in the variation of power that would be allotted to the federal coördinator of railroads.

Mr. Roper said today that he has submitted to President Roosevelt a comprehensive plan for reorganizing the Commerce Department, but that he preferred not to announce the details until the plan has the President's approval.

The plan, he said, can be put into effect by an Executive order in two hours. It had been reported that Mr. Roper is recommending a cut in the department's bureaus from 10 to 6 but no official statement has been made, further than the Secretary's announcement that he intends to ask Congress for a $26,000,000 appropriation for the next fiscal year which is $19,000,000 less than is being spent by the department at present.

Rates for French Telephones Decried

The right of New England telephone users to listen through "French" receivers at reduced prices comparable to those to be levied soon in other states such as New York and New Jersey was defended by Mr. Henry C. Attwill, chairman of the Public Utilities Commission, in a letter to the New England Telephone & Telegraph yesterday.

Unless some action is taken by the company to establish reasonable prices in this connection, Mr. Attwill warned that legislative action would be launched. He pointed out that the charge for hand-sets or French telephones would be reduced in New York from 25 to 15 cents a month, effective July 1. Other states, he said, have agreed to make like reductions.

Evidence, he declared, has been introduced to this effect in pending legislation, but it will be a long time, he added, before the Legislature gets to it.

State Convention Bill Restored To Its Original Form

Massachusetts House Provides for Action on Proposed Dry Repeal

The Massachusetts House of Representatives restored the state convention bill, providing for action on prohibition repeal, to its original form, yesterday. As amended and passed to be engrossed, the measure now calls for a convention of 45 delegates as reported by the Committee on Constitutional Law after long deliberation.

When the proposed legislation came up for debate in third reading, it had been altered to provide for a convention of five members. Opposition to such a small delegation on so important a question as repeal was immediately asserted and eventually triumphed.

Legislators rejected the five-delegate plan as an effort to "rush the question" of repeal through its legal channels.

Calling the bill for putting teeth in the minimum wage laws so "full of holes that a sweat shop could climb through it in two minutes," Representative Lawrence A. Haworth of Dalton tried unsuccessfully to block efforts to substitute the bill for an adverse committee report. By a loud voice vote, the legislators decided to reconsider the subject at once instead of referring it to the next annual session.

Proponents argued that the only way to penalize the sweat shops under the present law is to print their names in the newspapers. The bill would tag goods of a manufacturer who did not obey the law.

An illustration of sweat-shop conditions was cited. It was the case of a girl who began work at 7 a. m. and stopped at 7 p. m. Her employer forced her to ring in at 8 and punch out at 5. In addition to that, it was alleged many girls are working for $2 a week.

An adverse report was accepted on a bill to repeal the law for a 3-cent tax on gasoline.

The Governor attached his veto to the bill exempting veterans of the Spanish War, the Philippine Insurrection and the Chinese Relief Expedition from requirements of the Civil Service.

Samuel York Selected For Conservation Board

Gov. Joseph B. Ely selected a successor to Mr. William A. L. Bazeley, commissioner of conservation, who was recently appointed to the State liquor control board. The name of the new entrant in the field is Mr. Samuel A. York of Chesterfield, an apple grower. The Executive Council will act on the appointment next week.

Mr. York, who has dabbled somewhat in politics, is a Yale graduate.

A VANTAGE POINT

FOR A HAPPY EASTER

The brilliant Boardwalk Easter parade is almost ready to start. Join it . . . or view it from the deck at Chalfonte-Haddon Hall.

Spend the whole of Easter week with us. In the game rooms. In the out-of-doors. There is entertainment, dancing. And the comfort that has so much to do with making a holiday successful. Christian Science church in our block. 1933 rates. American and European Plans.

CHALFONTE-HADDON HALL

ATLANTIC CITY

Leeds and Lippincott Company

HASH *that is* FIT FOR A KING

IF your appetite is keen as you start to read this, it's kind of mean to tell you about Prudence Corned Beef Hash. For here's a feast to make your mouth water . . . delicious . . . savory . . . satisfying!

No left-overs in Prudence Hash, just the finest, tender young beef and mealy white potatoes.

First, every atom of skin and gristle is removed and an exact proportion of lean and fat meat slowly boiled. After it has cooled, the meat is taken out, the fat skimmed off the pot and the potatoes boiled *in the same water*. That's one of the "down East" tricks that makes Prudence Hash taste so ravishingly good.

And there are two other things you want to know about Prudence. It's all ready to heat and eat—takes three minutes to get a hearty meal. The other thing is the economy—six cents for a man's-size serving.

Treat your family to this wholly different New England hash, browned to a tempting crisp—a feast fit for a king and all his kin.

But please remember, there are other hashes floating around, so—be absolutely sure to ask for and to get the genuine Prudence.

Monitor Readers: *If your grocer does not have Prudence Hash in stock, send us his name and 10c and we will mail you a single-portion tin.*

BOSTON FOOD PRODUCTS CO., Boston

PRUDENCE *Ready to Brown* CORNED BEEF HASH

P.S. You are a wise housewife if you also stock up on a few cans of Prudence Beef Stew and Prudence Lamb Stew. They're *grand*.

GIVE YOUR CAR A SOCONY

A CHANGE of that dirty winter-worn oil to the proper grade of Mobiloil is a vital safeguard for your engine at this time of year.

Have a Socony man drain, flush and refill your crankcase with Mobiloil today! Due to its "double range" quality, you now need only one grade of Mobiloil (as recommended for your car on the Mobiloil Chart) for spring and summer to protect the engine, whether it is old or new, whether you drive fast or slow.

To make your car shipshape from stem to stern, give it a complete Socony Spring Cleaning. A Socony man lubricates the chassis with Mobilgrease, the gears with Mobiloil "C" or "EP." He makes the cooling system sweet and clean with Socony Radiator Cleaner. He serves you Socony Motor and Ethyl Gasoline. He adds Upperlube to protect the upper parts of the engine. And he supplies a complete line of "outside" products, waxes, polishes and cloths, to make your car look better.

Socony men work quickly . . . thoroughly. Why not stop in and get that Socony Spring Cleaning *today?*

STANDARD OIL COMPANY OF NEW YORK, INC.
A SOCONY-VACUUM COMPANY

ON THE INSIDE

Socony men offer these six services to make your car run better:

1. SOCONY GASOLINES — For power and mileage
2. NEW MOBILOIL — For economical protection
3. MOBILGREASE — For chassis lubrication
4. MOBILOIL "C" or "EP" — For gear protection
5. SOCONY UPPERLUBE — For smooth operation
6. SOCONY RADIATOR CLEANER — After anti-freeze drain

ON THE OUTSIDE

Socony men sell these six products to make your car look better:

1. SOCONY AUTO POLISH — Cleans and polishes
2. SOCONY AUTO WAX — Preserves lustre
3. SOCONY WIPING CLOTH — To apply wax and polish
4. SOCONY POLISH CLOTH — To freshen up the body
5. SOCONY TOP DRESSING — Protects and beautifies
6. SOCONY TOUCH-UP ENAMEL — For worn and rusty spots

PROMPT, CHEERFUL SERVICE

TUNE IN Edwin C. Hill and the "Inside Story" every Friday, 9:30 P. M., over WABC and Coast-to-Coast Columbia network! Socony-land Sketches, every Monday, 8:00 P. M., over WEAF and N. B. C. red network.

SOCONY and Mobiloil

Dublin Spring Show to Present Awards for Products Manufactured at Home

Irish-Made Goods Offered Awards At Spring Show

Inventions and Products to Mark Progress in Many Fields

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

DUBLIN — Special awards for Irish-made goods are a new feature of this year's Spring Show on May 3, 4, 5 and 6, which in spite of difficult economic conditions is well up to the standard of more prosperous seasons.

The response to this innovation has been an entry of 23 Irish exhibits ranging from portable poultry-houses and horticultural frames to furniture; from knitted goods, suitings, blankets and so forth to dainty lace. In addition there are agricultural and builders' specialties —also of purely Irish manufacture.

Apart from this, no less than eight new kinds of implements have been entered for competition in the section designed to encourage exhibits patented or introduced since the last Spring Show.

All-Irish Outfit Prize

Another important feature this year is the introduction of an all-Irish Outfit Competition in which £500 is being awarded in prizes. The competition is for ladies' and children's outfits — boys' and girls' being both eligible in the latter—and a limit has been placed on the cost so as to insure a wide range of competitors. Entries have been divided into two claasses—one confined to amateurs and the other to the drapers' and allied trades.

All material used in the competition has to be made in Ireland of Irish material including hand-knitted and woven wear. Trimmings and linings, however, may be from elsewhere, provided Irish goods are not obtainable.

The entries in the agricultural implements and machinery section have been somewhat affected by the tariffs which have kept away some of the overseas manufacturers. Nevertheless a surprising number of entries has been secured—ample to enable the show to continue to perform its function of providing the Irish farmer with a clearing house of representative information on all the latest developments which affect his industry.

It is this side of its work that has always been in the forefront of the society's activities ever since its foundation in 1731.

Farm Methods Shown

Of late years the Dublin Spring Show has seen an ever-growing influx of agriculturists—from Northern as well as Southern Ireland—anxious to compare notes and learn new "wrinkles." Two hundred inspectors gathered from all parts of the Free State are in constant attendance to give inquirers the benefit of that technical and practical experience which is essential to the success of the modern farming industry, and which is doubly important today in the face of the world-wide drop in the price of agricultural produce and the other special difficulties the Irish farmer has to face.

What with the many ring events, including the great horse jumping contests and parades, Mr. Edward Bohane, the director of the R. D. S., is able to claim that a visitor to the show can attend from 9 a. m. to 6 p. m. on each of the four days without once repeating his participation in any particular attraction.

For music-lovers, the society has engaged the services of the famous Besses-o'th'-Barn Band. How important is the band as a feature of the Spring Show can be understood from the fact that the society's recitals for members during the winter session drew an attendance of 2500 each week.

Dr. Drumm Takes Out Patent on New Type Of Storage Battery

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

DUBLIN—Dr. James Drumm, the Irish electrical expert who invented a rapid-charging storage battery which has been in use on an experimental train running regularly on the Dublin-Bray line for the past 18 months has recently deposited with the Irish Patents Office details of another battery invention.

For some time Dr. Drumm kept secret the components of his original invention which was only patented last spring although rights in the new battery had been acquired by the Free State Government in 1930. Registration of the specification then disclosed that the special feature of the Drumm battery was the addition of a chemical called ceric oxide to oxide of silver in an ordinary type of silver-iron battery.

The new patent shows that Dr. Drumm has now turned his attention in a different direction. Zinc is used as the negative material for the present battery with various kinds of positive plate. But in each case the depolarizer is nickel oxide or silver oxide or a mixture of both while electrolysis is brought about by caustic potash with a specific gravity of 1.25.

Another specification registered here recently was a Ford patent for making "safety" glass.

This consists of using unground glass sheets united by a composition having the same unit of refraction as the glass. Thus when the two outer surfaces of the glass are ground, the composite sheet is completely transparent in spite of the fact that the two inner surfaces which have been joined by the composition remain unground. It is claimed that a considerable saving is effected by the new method.

Pigs Bought 'on Leash'—Not in a Poke

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR-© Travel Association of Great Britain and Ireland

MARKET SCENE IN THE WEST OF IRELAND

Ireland, in the Past, Has Been an Importer of Pork Products, but Under the de Valera Government Production and Consumption at Home Has Been Fostered in a "Self-Sufficiency" Campaign Extending to All Agriculture.

Canning Industry Encouraged to Aid Nation's Orchards

Ministry of Agriculture to Instruct Farmer in New Methods

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

DUBLIN—The success of the fruit canning industry in England which has brought a double harvest—fruit and money—to growers has encouraged the Free State to turn its attention to the possibilities in Ireland in this direction.

Ireland became interested in orchards about 30 years ago when it was found that excellent apples could be grown in various parts of the country. Difficulties of marketing, however, put a damper on the original enthusiasm and in too many cases pruning was allowed to go by the board and no care was taken either to prevent the inroads of insect pests or to provide suitable fertilizers.

Nevertheless, in certain parts fruit has continued to be raised—notably in the Suir Valley, County Tipperary. Experiments have also been carried out in West Cork, in Limerick, Meath, Louth, Tipperary, and elsewhere. The results of these efforts were apparent at the show last autumn under the auspices of the Royal Horticultural Society of Ireland.

Now the Free State Ministry of Agriculture is understood to be investigating the possibility of establishing a canning industry in the Free State, designed principally to help the small grower. Black currants, strawberries, gooseberries and other fruit in addition to apples, do exceptionally well in certain localities.

It is believed that when the Irish grower has learned the importance of proper grading and packing there will also be a good market for Irish-grown fruit in a fresh condition. At present most of the apples, for instance, sold in the Free State are imported.

More care is also said to be required as to the varieties of the different kinds of fruit most suitable to the soil. In many places varieties suitable for light soil have been planted on heavy soil and vice versa.

Dublin Makes Park On Old Canal Site

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

DUBLIN—This city, which already possesses in Phoenix Park one of the largest public parks in Europe, has just acquired a new civic recreation ground, a considerable portion of which is set aside for the benefit of children.

The park is on the northern outskirts of Dublin and occupies the site of what was formerly a canal from Mountjoy to the Broadstone railway terminus. Water transport went out of fashion, so this canal accordingly went out of business. A year or two ago a part of it was filled in and was then transformed into a narrow strip of derelict land which was an eyesore to the district.

Recently, however, the Dublin Corporation took this waste in hand and 30 unemployed, working under the direction of Mr. M. Keegan, superintendent of public parks and pleasure grounds, have now transformed it into an attractive little park. Rows of conifers and clumps of flowering shrubs have been planted, paths laid out, seats provided and a bandstand. The end of the park nearest the city has been made into a children's playground at a cost of £1500.

Plans are complete to add a public library in due course when funds permit. It is also intended to make some swimming pools. It is thought this can easily be done at the far end of the park, where the canal has not yet been filled in.

Irish Woolens at Chicago Fair

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

DUBLIN—The Free State has allocated £5000 to provide an official exhibit at the world fair at Chicago this summer. Every effort will be made to insure that the exhibit is as representative as possible. Special attention is being directed to woolen goods including Irish tweeds and homespun.

Dublin Rotarians Foster Made Work To Assist Needy

Lord Mayor Byrne Says 'Men Will Shun Relief If Given Jobs

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

DUBLIN—Dublin Rotarians have now started a committee of representative citizens to investigate methods of relieving unemployment.

The plan was approved after a lengthy discussion initiated by the secretary of the club, Mr. F. M. Summerfield, who advocated loosening the purse-strings and putting into circulation money lying idle in the banks.

Instead of waiting for better times, Mr. Summerfield said, business houses should explore present possibilities of making fresh employment, otherwise the better times would never arrive. He pointed out that there are a hundred-and-one jobs that can be thought of—including painting, alterations and repairs.

"Ten pounds spent by one individual will not in itself mean much," he declared. "But the same sum spent by 10,000 individuals would have an immediate effect on the unemployment situation."

Mr. Summerfield added that Rotary Clubs in Derry, Cork and Belfast and in a number of places in Great Britain, "by getting together active committees of representative citizens who by the adoption of publicity methods, the coöperation of the press and by individual canvas, have caused to be launched labor-giving schemes totaling considerable sums of money. Surely what has been done in other cities of much less size and importance than Dublin is possible here also."

Alderman Alfred Byrne, Lord Mayor of Dublin, also urged immediate action. It is no use waiting till things are "cheaper," he declared. That would merely mean a further reduction in the standard of living of the working classes which would breed a dangerous discontent.

Of the thousands of men out of work, the Lord Mayor said, perhaps 5 per cent wanted relief. The remaining 95 per cent wanted decent work and were prepared to do it for a fair day's pay.

Maj. J. H. de W. Waller urged the claims of housing as a means of providing work. The sites were there, he said, and there was material in the yards "longing to be put into houses." Let Rotarians put up a guarantee fund and let the unemployed build their own houses.

At the close of the discussion the club approved the idea of a committee and the task of selecting suitable individuals to serve on it was intrusted to Mr. Summerfield.

Abbey Theater Wins New Stage Laurels In 'Drama at Inish'

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

DUBLIN — The Abbey Theater, noted home of Anglo-Irish drama, has recently added another laurel to an already uncomfortably crowded brow, in Lennox Robinson's latest play, "Drama at Inish"—a brilliantly amusing "extravagance" on a background of seriousness.

Inish is a mythical little Irish watering place—sedate, sleepy, but serene. To give the place "tone" and attract visitors the proprietor of the local hotel, who also owns the local theater, arranges for a company of repertory players to present some modern plays — Ibsen, Strindberg, Chekhov—the very kind of fare, in fact, which the Abbey Theater has thriven on.

Under the spell of the players the whole of quiet little Inish goes highbrow. It becomes morose, morbid and mundane. Tragedies almost—but not quite—happen. Inish is in despair. The audience is in gales of laughter. The only happy people left on the stage are the actor-manager and his wife, who are innocently responsible for the trouble. Finally, the theater-hotel proprietor sacks the highbrows, installs a circus, and Inish, much relieved, reverts to normalcy.

Mr. Lennox Robinson takes advantage of his opportunity to "pull everybody's leg"—not excluding his own. The actor-manager is an almost uproarious caricature of Mr. Robinson's codirector, Mr. W. B. Yeats, the poet. His own penchant for Ibsen and Chekhov, the foibles of Irish country life, the methods of the Moscow Art Theater—as well as other things—and people alike come in for deliciously sly digs.

Playgoers are encouraged to make a mental note of "Drama at Inish" against the day when it leaves Dublin for wider fields, as it assuredly will do.

Ireland to Extend Tourist Publicity

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

DUBLIN — Increased newspaper advertising as the best means of persuading more people to take Irish holidays is the chief feature of a publicity campaign inaugurated by the Irish Tourist Association this spring, it is announced here.

With this end in view, the I. T. A. has decided to promote a scheme for holiday resorts throughout the country to unite in joint publicity campaigns. Half the cost will be borne by the I. T. A.

The greater part of the publicity, it is stated, will be in Great Britain and the United States, but the possibility of more extensive advertising in other countries is also being explored. Good results are anticipated from an increase in the number of cruises to Irish ports from the Continent of Europe.

Dublin Unemployed Receive Gardening Plots at Glasnevin

Supplies and Seed Granted as Incentive to Needy for Growing Own Vegetable Supply

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

DUBLIN—What is claimed to be the first organized attempt in the Irish Free State to provide allotment gardens for the unemployed has just been inaugurated here.

The scheme which is being experimentally worked on the lines of similar undertakings in England and on the continent of Europe is the result of several years of pioneering by the United Irish Plot-Holders' Union, which has been granted a field near the Agricultural College at Glasnevin by the Dublin Corporation.

It is intended to divide this field up into 192 allotments of which 70 were handed over to workless by the Lord Mayor of Dublin, Alderman Alfred Byrne, on the day the scheme went into operation. Each plot measures one-eighth of an acre. The Government has promised financial support to the scheme.

Applicants for plots must be bona fide unemployed with families. In return for a payment of 1s. for the allotment and another 1s. to become members of the union, they will receive free tools and fertilizers and a quantity of free seeds including one hundredweight of early and one hundredweight of main crop seed potatoes. They are also entitled to free expert advice as to the best way of looking after their holdings.

An allotment-holder who gets a job will not lose his plot on that account, nor will he lose any out-of-work benefits to which he may be entitled.

If the experiment is a success—and the experience of other countries leads the authorities to expect it will be—it is intended to develop it on a considerable scale. There are now over 80,000 registered unemployed in the Irish Free State, and it will be a great gain if even a part of this large army can not only be given regular occupation but also an opportunity to provide themselves and their families with an abundant supply of fresh vegetables.

Free State Fosters Use of Irish Bacon

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

DUBLIN—The Irish Free State is now eating its own bacon instead of exporting it, according to the latest official statistics.

Previously, the Irish Free State used to concentrate on producing bacon for the English market. At the same time it imported considerable quantities of cheaper bacon mainly from Denmark and Poland. But the economic "war" between the Free State and Great Britain has curtailed exports while the imposition of a heavy duty has discouraged imports.

Thanks to the legislation introduced by Mr. Patrick Hogan when Minister of Agriculture, there is today practically only one breed of pig in the Free State—the Irish Large White. It is estimated there are about 1,000,000 pigs in the country.

Children Dig Up Stone and Bronze Axes; Rathmeigue Relics in National Museum

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

DUBLIN — School children at Rathmeigue unearthed no less than seven prehistoric stone and bronze axes last year thanks to the success of a local schoolmaster, Mr. Pat O'Toole, in interesting his scholars in Irish antiquarian lore. Their finds are now housed in the National Museum here.

The past few months have been rich in finds of this nature. Thus, workmen digging out the foundations of a new road at Island Bridge in February unearthed a number of Viking swords said to be over 1000 years old. Presumably they once belonged to the Norsemen who settled in the neighborhood of Dublin in the eighth and ninth centuries A. D.

In those days there was close intercourse between Ireland and Scandinavia and a number of ornaments of Irish origin have been found from time to time in tombs in Norway.

The Harvard archæological expedition which was working on a "crannog" or lake dwelling, at Ballinderry, County Westmeath, last year made a number of important discoveries including a fine Viking sword of Bavarian origin dating from the ninth century. Next month (May) the Harvard expedition is to start work on a fresh site in County Clare.

The object of their researches is a tomb said to have been erected 4000 years ago by voyagers from Spain, though the accuracy of the legend has yet to be established.

It was in County Clare that what is claimed to have been the largest find of gold objects ever unearthed in Europe was discovered in 1854. This hoard, known as the Great Clare Find, dated back to the late bronze age which came to an end about 300 B. C.

Kilkenny, Wicklow and Roscommon have all yielded a considerable harvest of antiquarian articles in the past few months. Most of these are now housed in the National Museum which is gradually building up a large collection of prehistoric objects. Many of them were found through the work of the electricity board which is covering the country with a network of high tension cables carrying current from the Shannon hydroelectric plant.

Search at fords has also yielded a good antiquarian harvest as well as throwing light on the prehistoric traffic routes. It is hoped to carry out a systematic survey of these routes in the near future when further interesting discoveries are anticipated.

Lincoln Depicted as 'Grandfatherly' In Play at Burgtheater in Vienna

Special from The Christian Science Monitor Bureau

VIENNA—Abraham Lincoln is now being seen in a moving rôle on the stage of one of Europe's greatest playhouses, the Burgtheater in Vienna. He appears in "Der General und das Gold," a story of the career of General Suter, a Swiss emigrant, who left Europe during the first half of last century, settled in California and became the owner of a vast tract of the very best land there, on a part of which San Francisco was subsequently built.

The discovery of gold on Suter's property attracted thousands of fortune hunters from all parts of the world, and they eventually seized much of the Swiss pioneer's land. Suter won a case at law, but was never able to recover his property from the thousands who were living upon it, and he spent his time in seeking vainly for "justice."

The German author of the play, Mr. Bruno Frank, has departed in certain instances from historical facts, preferring to give a few dramatic pictures.

General Suter, in the drama, represents a champion of the tranquillity, beauty and nobility of farm existence, in combat with the world's scramble for gold, power, capitalism and urban civilization.

The most dramatic and moving incident in the play is considered to be Suter's meeting with President Lincoln in the White House. Lincoln's rôle is played in a more philosophical and grandfatherly way than most Americans would be inclined to conceive a meeting with their most beloved President. By his sympathetic attitude toward General Suter, Lincoln wins the love of the Viennese public. The impression regarding his essential characteristics left by the play is that held by most of Lincoln's fellow countrymen concerning him.

Pilot Licenses Awarded To Aero Club Members

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

DUBLIN—Fifteen private pilot licenses were obtained in 1932 by members of the Irish Aero Club, whose headquarters are at Baldonnel Airdrome, about nine miles to the north of this city. Two members of the club also obtained their "B," or commercial certificates.

There are now 96 persons who have joined the club with a view to obtaining pilots' licenses and 77 "ground" members. Altogether last year more than 82,500 miles were flown by the three Moth airplanes belonging to the club. The number of hours the machines were in the air was 1031—a considerable increase over the figures for 1931.

"Clean Furs Are Beautiful Furs"

SPEED

Arctic Fur Cleaners

Introduced by Barnardos

108 Grafton Street, Dublin

Invite you to test a new Fur Cleaning Service characterised by Speed — safety, efficiency and economy. Meets the most exacting demands without injuring the most delicate Fur or its lining which is not removed for cleaning. Prices on application.

R. W. ARCHER and Company — FREE STATE DISTRIBUTORS

THE BEST LIGHT CAR MADE

Deliveries from Stock

STANDARD CARS FROM £235 DELIVERED DUBLIN. NO EXTRAS.

ARCHER for STANDARDS

Telegrams: Fordillac, Dublin. | 65 Lr. Mount St. DUBLIN | Telephones: 62331, Two Lines

Mackenzie's Coals Burn Brightly

Best House, Gas or Steam Coals always in stock, by Rail, Canal or Motor.

Wire "MACKENZIE DUBLIN" or Phone 22326 for keen prices.

Mackenzie & Co.

COAL IMPORTERS

14 WESTMORELAND ST., DUBLIN

ELVERY'S LEGETTES

(Trouser shape) will protect your trousers from rain, mud and splashes. Finest quality Indiana, can be slipped on over your shoes and attached to one trouser button. Fawn and black 6/6

Other trouser-shape leggings from 7/6

ELVERY'S LITE-MAC. Thoroughly waterproof, yet extremely light in weight. Special flexible proofing. Single-breasted with belt. Available in all sizes for ladies and men. Price 21/-

LEATHER COATS. Attractive modern styles, well made from selected skins. Lined with good quality fleece check and available in a number of up-to-date shades. Every coat is carefully finished and will give a long life of faithful service. Ladies' from 65/-. Men's from 84/-.

J. W. Elvery & Ltd. Elvery's LIMITED DUBLIN and CORK

DIXON & HEMPENSTALL

1933 CAMERAS

Films developed and printed.

BINOCULARS

12 SUFFOLK STREET, DUBLIN

Arthur H. Davis

Photographic Artist

Studio 30 Westmoreland Street

DUBLIN, IRELAND

Telephone: Dublin 22014

Drummond's Seeds

SEE OUR STAND

MAIN HALL ANNEXE

SPRING SHOW, MAY 3rd to 6th

BALLSBRIDGE

W. DRUMMOND & SONS, Ltd.

57 AND 58 DAWSON STREET, DUBLIN

and 5, DUBLIN STREET, CARLOW

W. LEON

24 GRAFTON STREET, DUBLIN

Large Variety of

Evening and Afternoon Frocks, Coats, Costumes and Furs

Modern Furniture

Made to Order

BY

Anderson, Stanford & Ridgeway (1929) Ltd.

115, GRAFTON STREET 'Phone 22508 DUBLIN

Leverett & Frye LIMITED

Family Grocers and Provision Merchants

Head Office—36 Grafton Street DUBLIN

BRANCHES:

48 Highfield Road, Rathgar, Dublin
24 Sandymount Green, Dublin
50 Lower Drumcondra Road, Dublin
Main Street, Dundrum Co., Dublin
36 Dublin Street, Carlow
93 Clanbrassil Street, Dundalk
112 O'Connell Street, Limerick

PRESCOTTS

DYERS and CLEANERS

Visitors to the Spring Show can have all orders for DYEING AND CLEANING finished during their stay.

WORKS: 82-84 TALBOT STREET

HOSIERY SHOP

11a Rathmines Terrace Dublin, Ireland

Phone No. Rathmines 47

Receiving Office for Prescotts

PIANOS

New From 32 Gns.

Tuning and Repairing — Experienced Tuners, Town or Country

GILL'S

14 AND 15 NASSAU ST., DUBLIN

Electricity

Heating, Lighting and Power Installations

All-Electric Wireless Receivers (demonstrations free)

Allan K. Jackson

Electrical Engineer

25, Nassau Street, Dublin

Phone 61616

HOLMES

Dressmaking Ladies' and Juvenile Tailoring

Always Something New

All orders executed in our model workrooms. Fit and finish guaranteed.

New Model Gowns and Suits. Beautiful Frocks, Afternoon Dresses, Cardigans, Blouses, Jumpers, Gloves, Hosiery, Belts, Neckwear. Model Millinery. Fabrics and Silks

All Goods Moderately Priced

W. HOLMES & CO., 69/71 George's St., Dublin.

FRUITFIELD

The name that stands for Highest Quality in Jams, Marmalades, Table Jellies, BottledFruits, etc.

Reliability

in repair work to motor cars is just as important as reliability in the car itself.

Assisted by a staff of skilled mechanics under personal supervision we specialise in repairs and overhauls and offer you a really satisfactory

Service "The Leyland Agents"

Ashenhurst, Williams & Co., Ltd.

STORE STREET, DUBLIN

Thos. McKenzie & Sons Limited

PEARSE ST.

DUBLIN

GARDEN SEEDS GARDEN TOOLS

LAWN MOWERS

IRONMONGERY and HARDWARE

Descriptive Catalogue and price lists on application

Established 1860 Telephone 43689

C. W. Harrison & Sons

Architectural Sculptors

178 PEARSE STREET [Late Great Brunswick Street] DUBLIN

Shop Fronts, Floors, Steps, etc., executed in all kinds of Stone, Marble and polished Granite.

DESIGNS AND ESTIMATES FREE

Irish Free State Advocates Self-Sufficiency in Farming as National Policy

Birds Quick to See Island Sanctuary Is Meant for Them

Humane Treatment Policy for All Creatures Wins Favor in Ireland

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

DUBLIN—Mr. G. Bernard Shaw is a life member of the Irish Society for the Protection of Birds, which is at present busy trying to foster the establishment of bird sanctuaries in various parts of Ireland.

The sanctuary set up on the North Bull Island, Dollymount, in 1931, was the first on Irish soil. In its report for 1932, the society says with regard to this haven of refuge, "The birds themselves have, of course, lost no time in discovering a fact so important to their well-being, and by their remarkable tameness now lend a great charm to the sanctuary, well repaying the Dublin public for the kindness it has shown them."

Two great perils against which the birds of Ireland have to be guarded are the raids of "unscrupulous wholesale collectors" and the "unceasing efforts" to supply English dealers with the song birds which British law forbids them to capture in their own country. The chief sufferers are goldfinches. The rescue of several hundreds of these birds when about to be sent out of the country is described in the society's last report.

While legislation in the Irish Free State perhaps lags, Northern Ireland has what is believed to be the most drastic bird protection measure hitherto adopted in any land. The bill was passed unanimously in 1931. Under it, nearly all non-game birds are protected throughout the year and the taking of their eggs is also forbidden.

In regard to the prevention of cruelty to animals, Dublin reports steady and satisfactory progress. Its hardest fight at present is against the export of live horses to Belgium and France. Recently a tax of about 2d. (4 cents) a pound has been imposed on imported meat by both these countries. Consequently there has been a tendency for the export of live animals to increase.

Under the auspices of the Dublin Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals inspectors now watch the loading of each consignment. The number of horses shipped, and their destination, is reported to the International League against the Export of Horses for Butchery, whose headquarters is in London. This enables the boats to be met on their arrival, and constitutes some check on what happens to the animals afterward.

The Dublin society now has a donkey show each year. The prizes are awarded not merely on the general appearance of the animals on the day of the show but also on the way they have been looked after during the three months before the "day" itself.

Most of the donkeys are bought by street hawkers from the "tinkers" or gypsies at the Smithfield Market. Expert advice is now provided free by the society to help buyers circumvent the sharp practice which has been too common in the past.

As in previous years, the Dublin S. P. C. A. has a stand at this year's spring show. An account is given in last year's report of how those in charge of the stand suffered, gladly, an invasion of hordes of children.

An encouraging number of the children slipped pennies into the collecting box. "One very small person," the report says, "with whom pennies were probably scarce, came twice to the box, slipped the penny half in, and, her heart failing her, took it out again. But her wish to 'help the animals' was stronger than the desire to keep the penny and the third visit saw the gift made."

Including the Dublin society, there are now 13 S. P. C. A.'s in Ireland. Among their activities are dogs' and cats' homes, inspection of the cattle markets, street patrols, investigation of complaints of cruelty, free advice to poor people about looking after their animals and buying fresh ones, supplying and promoting the use of humane killers, issuing medals and certificates to members of the Civic Guard who have distinguished themselves in preventing cruelty, issuing leaflets and giving lectures to schools on kindness to animals.

Leinster Residence Called Model Used For White House

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

DUBLIN—The inauguration of a new President of the United States has served to remind Ireland that it was an Irishman who designed the White House.

The architect in question, James Hoban, emigrated to America in 1781 and settled first at Charleston, S. C. Eleven years later he went to Philadelphia where he met George Washington who gave him a letter to the Commissioners of the District of Columbia who were superintending the lay-out of the new capital.

The design for the official residence of the President was made the subject of a competition in which a number of architects took part. Hoban's plans were adjudged the best and he received as the prize $500 and a piece of ground. He was also appointed to superintend the construction of the building at a substantial salary.

Hoban is said to have taken the Dublin residence of the Dukes of Leinster as his model for the White House. Except as regards color there is undoubtedly a certain resemblance between the two buildings.

Little did the young Irish architect know that Leinster House would become the seat of the Legislature of the Irish Free State after serving for many years as the headquarters of the Royal Dublin Society.

While living in Philadelphia, Hoban built a number of houses for local residents. He solicited their patronage in an advertisement which said:

> "Any gent who wishes to build in an elegant style, may hear of a person properly equipped for the purpose who can execute the joining and carpenter's business in the modern taste."

James Hoban was born at Callan, County Kilkenny. He showed early promise as a draftsman and won a prize at school for architectural drawings. He is believed to have worked as an artisan at the building of the Dublin Customs House and the Royal Exchange.

Donkey and Cart Hold Own in Rural Killarney Lakes Area

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR-© Travel Association of Great Britain and Ireland.

PARKING PLACE IN KILLARNEY, COUNTY KERRY

Although the Irish Free State Is Very Up-to-Date, and the Motorcar Is Coming More Into Use Every Day, the Donkey Cart Is Still One of the Most Popular Methods of Transportation. Here at Killarney, Donkeys Wait Patiently While Their Owners Shop—or Gossip.

Ireland's 'Exiles' World Over Praise Free State Radio

Giant Aerial at Moydrum Sends Out Waves Picked Up in Australia

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

DUBLIN—Establishment of the Irish Free State's £75,000 radiocasting station at Moydrum which Mr. Eamon de Valera inaugurated early in February has resulted in shoals of congratulatory messages from Irishmen all over the world.

Test transmissions brought enthusiastic reports from Newfoundland, India, Greenland and most of the European countries. A number of letters have also been received from the United States and Australia.

Nearer home, however, there has been considerable criticism of the programs. Complaint has also been heard from Dublin where there are still a considerable number of crystal set users that they can no longer get adequate reception as they used to do when transmission was from Dublin itself. In part, this is said to be due to insufficient care in tuning, because the great increase in power is considered sufficient to counteract the greater distance.

Transmission is still from the Dublin studios in Phoenix Park whence the programs are transmitted over land wires direct to Moydrum, right in the center of the island. Moydrum is situated a few miles eastward from Athlone, the headquarters of the great Shannon hydroelectric plant, which radiates power all over the Free State and of course also provides the energy for the broadcasting station.

The Moydrum station has two giant masts over 100 yards high and about 200 yards apart. To these is attached a "T" type aerial with a "sausage" lead-in to the transmitting instrument. The masts are anchored to huge buried concrete bases by wire rope stays.

The earthing system consists of two circles of plates each 100 feet in diameter from which wires radiate over the whole of the nine acres the plant occupies. The transmitter and its adjuncts fill a hall 100 feet long by 40 feet wide.

Altogether it is claimed for the Moydrum station that it is one of the most up-to-date and efficient radiocasting installations in the world.

Belfast to Build Exhibition Hall

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BELFAST—A new exhibition hall to seat 8000 is to be built here, according to a statement by Mr. J. Milne Barbour, M. P., at the annual meeting of the Royal Ulster Agricultural Society.

The new hall will be 300 feet long by 152 feet wide and 64 feet high. It is to be built of reinforced concrete and will be designed to house industrial as well as agricultural exhibitions. It is to be completely fireproof.

In addition to the main floor there will be a balcony running completely round the hall and accommodating a number of stands for exhibitors as well as room for the administrative offices.

Work is to be started in May and the building is expected to be ready within 12 months. It is claimed that its completion will give Belfast one of the largest and most complete halls of its kind in the British Isles.

Poplins Pay Expenses of Salesman On See-America-by-Barter Trip

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

DUBLIN—How he bartered his way across the United States with a few suitcases full of Irish poplins, and only $7 in his pockets, was told by Mr. Charles E. Warner, a salesman of Dublin, on his return here from his sixty-second crossing of the Atlantic.

When business in America began to get slack, Mr. Warner decided the time had come for new methods of salesmanship. So he bought a two-seater and set out with his daughter, Barbara, on an automobile trip across the continent. Their outfit consisted of two tents, two mattresses, four blankets, pots and pans, a shovel, $7 and a ukulele.

In addition they carried some suitcases filled with Irish poplin and various other salable articles of men's wear. Altogether they traveled 9400 miles in 68 days, passing through 26 different states and booking a satisfactory number of orders.

Having only $7, Mr. Warner said in describing his experience to newspaper men here, he and his daughter usually satisfied their needs by bartering goods from the stock they carried. The price of a new tire was a man's pullover and a pair of golf stockings. Sausage rolls and coffee cost a tie or two. They cooked most of their meals en route in "billy" cans.

Asked how he enjoyed the trip, Mr. Warner said it was such a success he is going to have another. Next time, however, he is going to use a motor caravan.

Owners to Insure Motorcars If Bill Passes Dail Eireann

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

DUBLIN — Compulsory insurance for all classes of "mechanically propelled vehicles" is a feature of the Free State Road Traffic Bill which is expected to become law shortly.

Section 56 provides that it shall be unlawful for anyone to drive such a vehicle unless either the owner or the driver is covered against all damages for injury either to person or property, without limit, which may be awarded on account of negligent driving. Both the owner and the driver are liable for contravention of this provision.

"Joy-riding," described as "the taking of a mechanically propelled vehicle without lawful authority" is made punishable by a fine not exceeding £50 and, or, imprisonment up to six months.

The minimum age at which licenses may be granted is 16. Persons found guilty of driving, or attempting to drive, while drunk are liable to a fine of £50 or three months' imprisonment, or both.

The number of private and commercial cars in the Irish Free State today is estimated at about 50,000. But the jaunting car has by no means succumbed even in the towns before the onslaught of the mechanically propelled vehicle. And in the country districts, especially of the west, the rural parking places are often filled to overflowing with donkey carts.

Napoleon's Books Sold

Special from Monitor Bureau

PARIS—A collection of Napoleon's books, documents and art works has been bought outright by Mr. and Mrs. John Jaffe, English residents on the Riviera, and presented to the Malmaison Museum. The collection formerly belonged to Archduke Frank Salvador of Austria.

Outlawry of 'Reds' In Bulgaria Held Vital Safeguard

Communists, Organized as Workers' Party, Gain in Power

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SOFIA, Bulg.—Communists are to be outlawed from Bulgaria, Mr. Nichola Moushanoff, the Prime Minister, has informed the press.

Actually they were formally outlawed nearly 10 years ago but the movement continued under the name of Workers' Party, which has been steadily growing in strength and audacity and now has such a hold on the city and village masses and the intellectuals as well, that army, government and business circles have become alarmed.

The Workers' Party is held to be a purely Communist organization, with revolutionary aims, and if the court does not declare it illegal the National Assembly will pass a new law against it, it is stated.

It is realized, however, that the party is accustomed to working clandestinely, and to outlaw it effectively is a difficult task.

Argentine Exports Less

BUENOS AIRES, April 13 (By U. P.)—Argentine exports for the first three months of 1933 totaled 129,867,000 gold pesos, compared with 175,749,000 gold pesos for the like period of 1932; a decrease of 26.1 per cent.

Paris Chemists Discover Element Hiding Within Four Tons of Ore

Special from The Christian Science Monitor Bureau

PARIS—Finding a needle in a haystack is mere child's play compared with discovering an unknown chemical element in four tons of ore, a feat recently accomplished by two Paris physical scientists.

The element in question is n°61 in the list of 90-odd material substances into which the material components of the universe are classified. According to an announcement made to the Academy of Sciences in Paris, a minute quantity of the element has been detected and identified by M. Maurice Curie, and M. Takvorian, both of the Paris Radium Institute, after several years of experimenting.

Element n°61 was already known to exist not only because there was an obvious vacancy between elements n°60 and n°62 but also because the spectrum—or particular color band as broken up by the prism of a spectroscope—had been discovered. It has never yet been entirely isolated, however, and its atomic weight—official method of identification—is still to be determined. The recent results of M. Curie and M. Takvorian are important in that they constitute definite progress toward isolating and weighing this elusive element.

The ore in which the two chemists made their discovery contained considerable quantities of samarium and neodymium—elements 60 and 62 respectively. Within a certain quantity of ore known to contain these two latter elements, they observed radioactive emanations much more marked than could proceed from either samarium or neodymium, both of which are only feebly radioactive.

This radioactive quality of the new element is of utmost significance, since if it proves possible to isolate the element on a commercial scale, it may turn out to be extremely valuable for those uses for which radium is now employed.

National Stud Reveals Losses in Horse Trade

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

DUBLIN—A loss of £21,644 is disclosed in the National Stud at Tully, County Kildare, according to the latest accounts published at the end of February. In the previous year, the loss was £700. Accumulated profit to the end of 1931, however, amounted to over £96,000. The average price per horse sold in 1931 was £426, compared with £867 in 1930 and £1593 in 1929.

The National Stud was established on the Curragh in the days when Ireland was still an integral part of Great Britain. When the Anglo-Irish treaty was signed in 1921, the stud remained the property of the British Government.

Royal Dublin Society
GREAT SPRING SHOW
May 3, 4, 5 and 6, 1933
£4000 in Prizes
This Show will embrace all phases of the Country's Agricultural and Industrial Life.
Special Features
ALL-IRISH OUTFIT DRESS PARADES
£500 in Prizes
The World-Famed Besses-o'th'-Barn Band
and innumerable attractions
TEN HOURS DAILY PROGRAMME
Ball's Bridge Dublin — Edward Bohane Director

"Dorothy Walker" Slenderising model in Black and Rose.
Slyne & Co. Ltd.
71, Grafton St. DUBLIN

Gentlemen's Outfitting and Sports Wear
Reliable Goods Keen Cash Prices
OUR CUSTOMERS SAY
OUR SHIRTS FIT WELL AND WEAR WELL
To measure from.....10/6
Collars from 1/-
GRANDY
ST. STEPHEN'S GREEN DUBLIN, IRELAND

A. R. Gray
Needlecraft
27 DAWSON STREET DUBLIN
Wools and All Requisites for Needlework Stocked.

BEST HOUSE COALS
WALLACE BROS. LTD.
23 WESTMORELAND STREET DUBLIN
Tel.: 21049 Telegrams: "Wallace, Dublin."

For Luncheon and Afternoon Tea
Call at
ROBT. ROBERTS & CO.'S CAFES
44 Grafton Street
19 Suffolk Street
56 Dame Street
DUBLIN

Seales 90/- Suits
Lounge or Plus Four Made-to-Measure
with Fit-On from High Quality Irish Tweeds, produced by the foremost mills is a specific offer to meet present economic conditions. If not to your satisfaction you will not be asked to take it.
SEALES
27 Westmoreland St., Dublin

PIMS
FURNITURE and CARPET GALLERIES
NOWHERE will you find such a delightful setting for Furniture and Carpets as that presented in these two departments which now occupy two large floors in the Main Store, George's Street. You are invited to inspect the Display—there is no obligation whatever, and while you are there you should ask for particulars of Pim's Plan of Deferred Payments.
PIM BROTHERS LTD.
GEORGE'S ST., DUBLIN
Visit the PALM RESTAURANT
SECOND FLOOR
Dublin's "Finest Value" 3-course Lunch.....2/-
Served from 12 to 3 P. M.
Special Tea with Meat or Fish 1/6
Special Afternoon Tea.1/-

Visitors to Ireland
will find a complete stock of Maps, Guide Books, Souvenir Albums and Books relating to Ireland at
EASON'S
40/41 LOWER O'CONNELL STREET DUBLIN, IRELAND
Official Agents for Sale of Saorstat Eireann Government Publications

JACOB'S CREAM CRACKERS

By appointment to His Majesty King George V
They go with Simply Everything
Each meal of the day is an occasion for Jacob's—the original Cream Cracker. With cheese, butter, jam, stewed fruit—they seem to melt in your mouth. Yet they're crispy, flaky and fresh. And the new airtight carton keeps this delicate firmness and flavour indefinitely. There are 200 other varieties.
AGENTS IN U. S. A. AND CANADA
Maxfield & McLear, 30 West Broadway, New York City. C. Gyde and Son Ltd., 408-10 St. Francois Xavier Street, Montreal.
Send for Jacob's free illustrated booklet. You will find it a handy home reference.
W. & R. JACOB & CO., Ltd.
BISCUIT MANUFACTURERS DUBLIN, IRELAND

Purity
In Milk
is assured to our Customers because our milk is Pasteurised by the most up-to-date methods. It is sent out in clean, clear glass bottles hermetically sealed against contamination, and it is remarkable for its very high cream line.
In Ice Cream
"H. B." Ice Cream has become a very great favourite with all classes because of its flavour and consistent goodness, nothing but the purest ingredients being used in its manufacture.
In Butter
"H. B." Butter is steadily following into the homes where "H. B." milk is taken—it has a delicious flavour—you will appreciate it.
In Buttermilk
Splendid Buttermilk available in Quart Bottles daily.
In Cream
"H. B." Cream is all that can be desired—ask our Roundsman to bring you some regularly.
Hughes Brothers Ltd
Hazelbrook Dairy Rathfarnham
COUNTY DUBLIN
Phone Terenure 138

Latest 'Wrinkles' of Agriculture Put Educational Value in Show Exhibits

Landowners Take Off Coats in Fight To Retain Estates

Old Crumbling Manors Put to New Uses to Restore Former Wealth

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

DUBLIN—A heartening thing in these days of agricultural anxiety is the way some of the big landowners in the Irish Free State are taking their coats off to the job of rebuilding their shattered prosperity. Not all are doing so. Many have thrown up the sponge and—just left. But there are others who—well, have not. Neither do they intend to.

Ireland is dotted with large country houses, legacies of the spacious days 100, 200 years ago when the ancestors of the present owners held almost feudal sway over the countryside. Changed times and diminished incomes have swept away the army of retainers necessary for the upkeep of these semipalaces with their high-walled gardens and sweeping parks. Consequently, these same estates are apt to seem a liability today instead of an asset.

Yet they can be turned to account by those who have the grit. Come and see, for example, a great pile transplanted as it were from Italy over a century ago. Once it was filled from end to end. Today the owner has been driven from one wing and the central block, but he is fighting back against adversity from the other wing.

The massed snowdrops and daffodils his ancestors planted for pleasure are now being made to earn their keep. Every day in their season they are plucked and made into bunches, which fetch a good price in the Dublin market. The greenhouses which used to blossom for the lady of the manor alone fell into disrepair when times grew sparse. They have been put into order again and are yielding bountiful crops of carnations, Easter lilies, tomatoes and so forth—again for the market in Dublin.

Even the cellars—once filled only with bulging wine bins—have been pressed into service to provide forcing beds for early rhubarb. And the carefully drilled fruit trees which line the lofty walls of two vast "kitchen" gardens are repaying the care so freely lavished on them in the past by yielding lucrative crops of plums and cherries.

Across a pleasant lawn lies a little river, noted once only for its trout. Today it has been harnessed with a turbine whose energy heats and lights the house and cooks for its occupants. It will be capable of more than this when the owner's plans mature. He is only just on the threshold of development. For a start, he has lopped off two-thirds of his heritage of 1200 acres and is concentrating on the 350 that are left.

Meanwhile you may see him any day driving his produce to market in his small truck, using the scant resources left from the lavish store of his ancestors to build a new prosperity on the ruins of the old.

Pan-American Day Attests Coöperation

(Continued from Page 1)

able, that the plans laid to acquire the desired end were chimerical, and that chasing a "will-o'-the-wisp" was absurd.

Mutual Assistance Rendered

Time has shown that the European and American statesmen were wrong, and that out of the first international congress grew the Pan American Union. Why such a union should not have been organized many years before is something to puzzle about, since Latin-American peoples, throughout their history as independent states, have always sought international coöperation. Their very national existence has been due in a large measure to the assistance each has rendered the other, especially during the struggle against Spain early in the nineteenth century.

History shows that as far back as 1626 Simon Bolivar organized the first congress, held in South America. Assembling it in Panama, he sought "to devise means for the promotion of peace and discussions of ideas mutually interesting." He likewise endeavored to have plans formulated adding to the general welfare of all South American republics.

That the conferences of this decade are similar to those of more than a century ago is no reflection upon the efforts of Bolivar. Rather do they bring home the thought that he cleared the ground for future congresses to build upon. Then, as in the days of the present generation, the fact was realized that unless peoples of all nations came to understand and appreciate the literary, scientific, musical and artistic abilities of each other, the foundation of international coöperation would be unsound.

Consequently, down through the years three thoughts have remained paramount in the thought of American and Latin-American statesmen endeavoring to bring about continental unity: one, the cultural ties between the Americas; two, the commercial interdependence of the Americas; three, the international coöperation of all.

Schools Teach Friendship

Culturally, the schools and colleges have played important rôles in bringing the peoples of the two Americas together, particularly the educational institutions of the United States. Thousands of Latin-American teachers, engineers, doctors, nurses, agricultural experts, business men, and others, who received their training in the colleges of the North, are serving as connecting links between the United States and the southern republics. They continue their contacts by reading American books and magazines, and returning from time to time to the States. Many of them becoming prominent in public life have found wider opportunities for the promotion of closer ties.

The elementary and secondary schools have played their parts, too. Many of the Latin-American nations have adopted the friendly habit of naming such institutions after the North American republic. "United States" schools are located in Argentina, Brazil, Panama, Paraguay, and Uruguay. An exchange of correspondence, postal cards and albums has added much in bringing the widely scattered pupils together, at least in thoughts.

Certain Latin-American nations realizing the value of amity have gone about revising history textbooks that statements derogatory to the dignity and the achievements of other nations should be eliminated. In Uruguay, for instance, a commission has been appointed to supervise the revision of all such books.

Intermingling with plans to increase friendly relationships, literature and fine arts have most conclusively revealed the genius of other peoples. Contacts of that sort have always been fairly close among the southern republics. But in the North, until recent years, the art and the music of the Latin-American countries was almost unknown, and vice versa, the artistic and the musical productions of the United States were unrecognized south of the Rio Grande. Fortunately, the situation has changed. Spanish and Portuguese books are translated into English, and English books in turn are translated into Portuguese and Spanish.

Huge Trade Volume Shown

Moving along from the cultural to commercial issues, as they relate to the friendly contacts between the two Americas, statistics for 1931 show that Latin-American trade amounted to some $2,956,000,000 and that slightly more than 43 per cent of it was inter-American.

What amount of trade was carried by the Latin-American republics with each other cannot be accurately figured because a large proportion of commerce is frontier and receives no definite statistical recognition. And also because a considerable amount of the foreign commerce of inland nations, i. e., Bolivia and Paraguay, is credited to the adjoining republics through whose ports imports must enter.

Says Mr. Julian G. Zier, assistant statistician of the Pan American Union: "An investigation of Latin-American imports from the rest of the Western World reveals a small proportional fluctuation in inter-American commerce. When it is remembered that world buying is largely confined to essentials, the fact that this percentage varies so little is evidence of commercial independence. Obviously, the United States is the chief market for the southern buyers. During 1931 the purchases from the United States were figured at $339,723,000, or 30 per cent of the total imports."

Mr. Zier goes on to point out that the inter-American export equilibrium had not been so badly damaged as many persons are ready to believe. Prices, he says, were affected during 1931 the same as they were in other parts of the world. Notwithstanding all this, Latin-American exports to all countries totaled $1,758,713,000, and of this amount 43 per cent was inter-American, ccmpared to 48 per cent in 1930.

Struggle for Independence

As regards international coöperation, the very existence of the Latin-American republics is the result of assistance each rendered to the other during the early nineteenth century struggle for independence. In the northern and the southern parts of South America the peoples of the several provinces made common cause until their purposes had been achieved, and when this had been accomplished the forces of both sections converged on the center of the continent until the last obstacle to complete independence had been removed. In other words, this means that the southern forces under General San Martin and the northern forces under General Bolivar converged to liberate what is now Bolivia, Peru, Ecuador and Chile.

Within a few years after all the newly formed states had been set up there was inaugurated the practice which today is a distinctive feature of international relations, but which 100 years ago represented a radically new departure; namely, international conferences.

International conferences of great importance had, of course, been held in other parts of the world. For example, the Congress of Westphalia, the Congress of Vienna, and the congresses of the large European powers growing out of the Vienna session. But these conferences were the outgrowth of war, called to divide the spoils of armed conflicts, and to enforce a continuation of the status quo. In Latin America, on the contrary, the first congress called during 1926 by General Bolivar was convened for purposes of peace.

Regional Conferences Called

As time passed, the meetings held on the American continent—beginning with the Panama Congress of 1826 to the Argentine Congress of 1888, were what might be called regional. However, commencing in 1889 meetings assumed a continental, or inter-American, scope, embracing all the independent nations of the Western Hemisphere.

All in all, six international conferences of American states have been convened. Their programs have been wide. That nearly every subject matter interesting to each republic might be touched upon, various agendas have arranged for topics referring to commercial, financial, industrial and other economic affairs; intellectual and cultural relations among the American countries; social welfare and public health; arbitration and conciliation, and the codification of international law.

For an instrument through which these congresses might function the Pan American Union was organized in 1889-90. Its quarters, now located in the Pan American Building, Washington, are an edifice provided by Andrew Carnegie on ground set aside by the United States Government. Officially this union prepares the programs and international regulations of the conferences, keeps their records and archives, and assists in obtaining the ratification of the treaties and conventions and actions on the resolutions adopted. Unofficially, the union acts as a great clearing house of information on every phase of inter-American activity.

It's a mighty task, this gathering and disseminating inter-American observations: national problems are many and to correlate them to the satisfaction of all concerned requires not only a sympathetic understanding, but diplomatic skill. Perhaps for this reason, if for no other, the Pan American Union is governed by a board made up of the Latin-American diplomatic representatives here in Washington and the United States Secretary of State.

Symbols of Coöperation

It may be that the ups and downs of economics during the last three years (the first Pan American Day celebration was held three years ago) have brought to the western republics an appreciation of what interdependence means to the nations in the New World where the commercial and cultural possibilities cannot be fully developed unless conciliation, mediation and arbitration work for the preservation of peace, and toward the adjustments of all problems tending to interrupt intercontinental friendships.

If a better understanding of collective action has resulted because of the hard knocks of adversity, then that understanding is one of the soundest arguments for Pan Americanism. Collective action means Pan Americanism: it means that only through mutual trust, ambitions and coöperation can the American republics make the most of opportunities waiting at their doorsteps. Pan American Day symbolizes just this sort of colleagueship, and therefore was it that President Hoover, three years ago, suggested that appropriate ceremonies be held each year throughout the United States, and heartily favored the idea that 21 American republics should celebrate as one continental community.

The coming months may prove to be the most important in twentieth century Pan American history. Political problems loom large. Two republics are at war. Two more are on the verge of armed conflict. Funds in most national treasuries are low. Trade is at the lowest ebb. December, 1933, brings the seventh Pan American Conference. Delegates will meet at Montevideo, Uruguay. Uruguay today is in a state of martial law. Yet, Pan Americanism survives. It may be staggering a bit, but it lives; for witness the Pan American Union, witness the celebrations just ended; witness the summoning of 21 nations for conference at Montevideo. Anything that can bring the American republics together during these troublesome days must be very much alive. For all this the Western Hemisphere may have Simon Bolivar and his First Panama Congress to commend.

Lowly Thatched Cottage 'Neath a Hill

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR-© Travel Association of Great Britain and Ireland

IRISH HOMESTEAD AT KILLARNEY

In County Kerry, at the Gap of Dunloe, this sturdy stone cottage stands, its wall bright with many coats of white. To this rural area, tourists come, for near by are the lakes of Killarney and the MacGillicuddy Reeks.

Roosevelt Waves Aside Venerable Diplomatic Bogy

Will Talk With Envoys of Two Nations at Same Time on Issues

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, April 13—With a firm wave of his "common sense" hand, President Roosevelt has scrapped the notion that there is some hidden danger in talking to two European statesmen at once on economic issues or war debts. For 12 years, American officials have avoided discussions with two plenipotentiaries at the same time when debts were likely to enter the conversations.

But next week when the British Prime Minister, Mr. Ramsay MacDonald, and M. Edouard Herriot, the French representative, are in Washington at the same time, President Roosevelt announces: "Why, of course, we'll sit around the fire together."

Unfortunately, the White House is "not sufficiently elastic," in the President's words, to receive both distinguished visitors as house guests at the same time. So the Chief Executive has evolved a rule of etiquette. He thought it up all by himself. It is that Prime Ministers are entitled to invitations to sleep in the White House, while other representatives, he regretfully states, must seek accommodation in their own embassies.

Thus Mr. MacDonald and the Canadian Prime Minister, Mr. R. B. Bennett, will be White House guests. M. Herriot and such others as come from remaining invited countries will be at the White House only for talks. The White House dining room is big, so it is suggested that President Roosevelt can compromise by "boarding" his visitors, though he cannot "room" them.

Hull Clarifies Policy

Mr. Cordell Hull, Secretary of State, later clarified President Roosevelt's decision to greet envoys together. The talks would naturally not be held in air-tight compartments, he declared, and when matters of mutual interest come up they could be discussed jointly. But he emphasized that in all probability the serious and potent talks would be between individual countries.

Japan h s accepted the invitation to send a special delegation here, Mr. Katsuji Debuchi told the Secretary of State today. This is an important indication of the potential universality of the Washington talks, for now three instead of two continents will be represented.

Mr. Hull further indicated that he felt war debts would not take a prominent part in the agenda of the forthcoming conversations. The President, he stated, would naturally not be discourteous to any debtor who wished to discuss his obligations, but he felt that the delegates would be more impressed and interested by the broad program for world revival which will be presented to them, and that this program would overshadow the debts.

Improvement in Prices

The Secretary of State also described, doubtless in much the same terms he has been employing to the British Ambassador, the method by which the Administration hopes to aid in effecting world price improvement. He pointed out that prices of raw materials, food products, staple articles and specialties are all affected by the world level. In the United States, he declared, the international level dominates domestic prices.

And to raise the prices, governments must visualize the entire network of trade obstacles and attack them as a whole. At present, he remarked, each country is striving to maintain its prices in a highly artificial vacuum, attempting to peg prices locally. And as a result, all prices are badly out of adjustment. Each nation refuses to buy, and pushes its surpluses on the world markets by all sorts of bounties and devices to promote sale.

Consequently, Mr. Hull continued, prices are hammered down below where they would be under even "normal" panic conditions. To raise the levels, he thought it necessary to liberalize the whole field of commercial policy. By removal of barriers and restrictions, by some degree of monetary stabilization, by lessening of exchange restrictions, he felt that prices would themselves rise.

Thus, instead of a further imposition of artificial methods of price boosting, the American method now being presented to foreign governments by the Administration involves going straight to the key log of the trade jam. And Mr. Hull believes that the general obstacles make up a composite key log. He would tackle the problem at its foundation not upon its superstructure.

Special Stamp on Press, First Under Roosevelt

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, April 13 — Mr. James A. Farley, Postmaster-General, April 11, started the presses of the Bureau of Engraving and Printing to work on the first special stamp to be issued under the Roosevelt Administration. The stamp commemorates the one hundred and fiftieth anniversary of the issuance of the proclamation of peace, signed at Newburgh, N. Y., at the close of the Revolutionary War.

The first sheets of the purple stamp were sent to President Roosevelt, who is an enthusiastic stamp collector and to Mr. Farley's three children, Betty, Ann, and Jimmy Jr. The first sale is to be at Newburgh, N. Y., on April 19. There will be 50,000,000 of these anniversary stamps printed at the bureau for distribution to postmasters throughout the country.

Mr. Farley's trip to the bureau gave him his first view of the process of printing United States postage stamps. Following the ceremonies, officials of the bureau entertained their new chief at luncheon.

Administration Puts Relief Bill to Fore

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, April 13—Under pressure from Administration sources, the House Banking and Currency Committee was finally under way yesterday on the Wagner bill making $500,000,000 immediately available for direct unemployment relief grants to individual states.

The measure has the approval of the Administration and is part of the 10-point relief program which the President intends to put through the present Congress before permitting it to adjourn.

It differs from previous state grant relief measures in that the sums are to be given outright to the several states. Heretofore such grants have been in the form of advances to be deducted in the future from regular federal aids. Under its terms any state may receive grants up to one-third of the total sums expended for relief purposes within that state. Its passage within the near future is expected without serious difficulty.

Houghton Students Given Chance to Earn Board

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

HOUGHTON, N. Y., April 13—Opportunity for every Houghton College student to work for one-third of his board to prevent any being denied an education because of the economic recession, was announced by Dr. James S. Luckey, president of the institution, April 11.

The college also will continue its building program with students supplying the labor if enough persons will invest in annuities, Dr. Luckey said.

Amateur Players In Belfast Stage Drama Festivals

Talkies Aid Play Interest in Northern Ireland Among Youth

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BELFAST—Growing popularity of talkies in Northern Ireland is said to be partly responsible for a remarkable increase in the number of amateur dramatic societies. Young film fans admit they are inspired with a desire to act themselves.

The dramatic movement is fostered by the Northern Drama League, members of which produce plays at intervals and organize a Northern Ireland Dramatic Feis. The fifth of these annual festivals was concluded recently when 22 plays were produced ranging from children's fairy plays to full-length three-act dramas.

Almost every large school and college in Northern Ireland now has a dramatic society. Several departments of the Northern Government, including the Ministry of Labor, have formed societies which are organized privately by officials in these departments on the same lines as music societies and football and other sports teams.

All over the country there are small societies whose members desert bridge and whist tables to "read" plays which they sometimes later enter for the Dramatic Feis Competitions.

Mr. C. B. Purdom, dramatic critic, who adjudicated at the Dramatic Feis, highly commended the amateur acting in a number of the plays and in one or two instances declared that he had never seen better amateur acting. He thought more might be done to improve the production, but declared that the majority of amateur dramatic societies found it difficult to secure a really efficient producer. He urged the societies to study the best plays, for he said no matter how good the acting they could not make a success of a bad play.

The revival of amateur acting in Northern Ireland is proving a stimulus to dramatists and prospective dramatists. Mr. Purdom expressed a high opinion of Mr. Christie Gilbert. "Ulster has one new dramatist of genuine ability" he said, "he may be a genius. Certainly he writes with mastery of the stage, with an eye for character and a sense of style."

Vatican to Permit Micro-Wave Tests

By the Associated Press

VATICAN CITY, April 13—Senator Guglielmo Marconi will work out new developments in micro-wave radio transmission under the yellow and white banner of the church state. Pope Pius has granted special permission for the experiments. They will be conducted in the world's first ultra-short-wave station, constructed here at the Pontiff's request.

Marconi looks forward to results of transcontinental importance. He expects micro-wave transmission—made possible by his latest invention—to put radio-telephony within the reach of the masses of the people.

It was over a radio plant installed here by Marconi that the Pontiff's voice was broadcast for the first time to far parts of the world. Setting up of micro-wave stations here and at the papal summer villa, Castel Gandolfo, 20 miles away, gave the Pope the honor of making first regular use of the newest discovery.

The inventor has already demonstrated that his micro-wave—of 57 centimeters—will permit conversation over a distance of 230 miles. He believes that distance can be greatly extended.

HOTEL RUSSELL
DUBLIN
Beautifully situated in central position, convenient for Business and Pleasure.
Bedroom and Breakfast 9/6
Weekly terms from .... 3½ gns.
Electric Lift
Hot and Cold Water in All Rooms
Free Garage
Telegrams, Hotel Russell, Dublin
Telephone 52137

GARDENS
7 CHATHAM STREET
DUBLIN, IRELAND
Have you tried them?
They supply the freshest and best handled Fruit, Flowers and Vegetables.
Telephone 21814

We Specialize
in Each Department
Stationery
Printing
Fount Pens
Office Furniture
Sports Goods
Fishing Tackle
Dog Requisites
5 Large Warerooms
Good Service
HELY'S
DAME STREET, DUBLIN

You Will Like
THOMPSONS BREAD
For "There is no Bread LIKE THOMPSONS"
Thompsons Model Bakery
DUBLIN

GROCERIES · PROVISIONS · AGENT FOR · BEWLEY'S CAKES
W. J. FREE
84 UPPER RATHMINES
· DUBLIN ·

Always the Fashions Latest
and
Prices Most Moderate
at
Kelletts
GEORGE'S STREET
DUBLIN

MISS A. PYNT
(late of Switzer's)
Beauty Specialist
17c DAWSON STREET
DUBLIN
PERMANENT WAVING SETTING
Telephone 61809

ROYAL HIBERNIAN HOTEL DUBLIN, IRELAND
Telegrams "Hibernia Dublin" Telephones 44791—4 lines
SALTHILL HOTEL MONKSTOWN, COUNTY DUBLIN
Telegrams "Saltotel Blackrock" Telephone Dun Laoghaire 189

The Dublin Magazine
A Quarterly Review of Literature, Science and Art
Edited by SEUMAS O'SULLIVAN
THE LEADING IRISH QUARTERLY
Quarterly 2/6d
Annual Subscription 10/6 post free
2 Crow Street, Dublin, Ireland

Costumes Mantles
LITSTER
Ladies' Tailor and Designer
Irish Tweed Costumes from five guineas
7 Johnston's Ct. (off Grafton St.) 2nd Floor DUBLIN

Telephone 44234
KIDD & CO.
Mr. Kidd is a connoisseur of foods. He has collected in his shop the widest variety of food to be found in Dublin. Not the least of the attractions of this unique establishment are the very modest prices charged. If you are tired of ordinary meals, a visit to Kidd's will repay you in pleasure.
CATALOGUE OBTAINABLE FREE
91 MIDDLE ABBEY STREET DUBLIN

PHONE 45390
P. COLLINS
(Late Jules & Co.)
Ladies' Hairdresser
Diplome L'ondulation, Indefrisable Gallia.
18 DUKE STREET, DUBLIN
Expert in Permanent Waving

GOWNS, SUITS MILLINERY and FURS
Choice Collection of Models Always in Stock
Davis & Co.
45/6 Grafton St., Dublin

Antiques for Packing and Shipping
John Wallis & Sons Limited
"Across the Street or Across the World"
33, Bachelor's Walk, Dublin

HOUSEHOLD IRONMONGERY
China and Glass for Tables
Maguire & Gatchell Limited
Dawson Street, Dublin, Ireland

Thos. Henshaw & Co.
LIMITED
HOUSEHOLD IRONMONGERS
CHRISTCHURCH PLACE DUBLIN
We can supply you with everything for your HOUSE, GARDEN and FARM
Please Give Us a Trial

7 GRAFTON STREET
CYMOSILLOR Dublin
CELEBRATED WATCHES

TOM GALL
Merchant Tailor
22 SOUTH FREDERICK ST.
22
(One door from Nassau Street) DUBLIN

F. C. Bryson
Ladies' and Gentlemen's Tailor
3, CHURCH LANE
(Off College Green)
DUBLIN

Lambert Brien & Co.
(DUBLIN) LIMITED
Invites all Visitors
to R. D. S. Show, Ballsbridge, to inspect our Stand, No. 41, where we are showing all the Latest Household and Labour-Saving Ideas. . . . Many original Novelties.

Phoenix Laundry
Established Over Thirty Years
THE only Laundry in the Free State that can offer the Public 3 Services.
For full particulars
Send Postcard or Phone Drumcondra 28
RUSSELL STREET, DUBLIN

Renvyle House Hotel
LIMITED
RENVYLE Connemara CO. GALWAY
SALMON FISHING
EXQUISITE SCENERY
EVERY MODERN CONVENIENCE

Telegrams: HOTEL, RENVYLE
Telephone: RENVYLE 3
Station: CLIFDEN (14 miles)

Lands of Great Estates Put to Work in Move to Increase Crop Production

Free State Urges Farmers to Plant Huge Wheat Crop

De Valera Sponsors Plan of Self-Sufficiency for Irish People

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

DUBLIN—The Irish Free State today is in the first throes of an agrarian revolution.

So, of course, in a sense, are all countries. Agriculture is under a cloud across the two Americas, through the length and breadth of England, from end to end of Europe and in Asia and Australasia. But in Ireland there is a difference. Here it is not a case of trying to underpin a system which is in difficulties. It is a conscious attempt to lay the foundations of a new system.

For many years past Ireland has been an importer of wheat and an exporter of meat; an importer of inferior bacon and an exporter of high-class bacon; a grower of wool and an importer of woolen clothes.

Mr. de Valera wants to end all this. According to his plan, the Free State is to become "reasonably self-sufficient" within 15 or 20 years. No more imported wheat, or bacon, or clothes. Even no more imported manufactured goods, if there is the slightest chance of producing them—but not mass-producing them—in Ireland.

Plan to Plant Grazing Land

Such a plan involves breaking up the cattle-grazing ranches which cover about two-thirds of the available land of the Free State. So the Government has decided these estates shall be split up into small holdings and as far as possible brought under the plow.

Of course, such change-overs have been accomplished before. During the 400 years between 1150 and 1550, England gradually became a pasture land for sheep. In the 60 years of George III's reign, England changed back to a system in which tillage played a prominent part. More recently tillage went out of fashion again. Today it is being artificially stimulated, but not on the scale that is proposed in the Irish Free State.

In Ireland the period of maximum tillage was about 60 years ago, when nearly 6,000,000 acres were under the plow. Today the figure for the Free State is about 1,400,000 acres. The Free State is said to consume about 4,000,000 barrels (280 pounds) of millable wheat a year and to produce about 1 per cent of this figure. Its total production of wheat last year was 170,000 barrels, but a large proportion of this output was only fit for feeding to stock.

Once Grew Own Wheat

There was a time when Ireland was self-supporting in the matter of wheat—or nearly so. And in those days the population was twice as big as it is today. In 1840 Ireland contained upward of 8,000,000 people. Today the figure for the Free State is about 3,000,000, with a further 1,250,000 in the six northern counties which are still fiscally part of England. In other words, the population of Ireland has been halved, while that of most other countries has doubled or more than doubled.

Unless the climate has changed, therefore, it would seem incontestable that Ireland can usually produce all the wheat she needs. The question is whether it is worth while.

Experts say there is nearly twice as much moisture in Irish wheat as in the best foreign grain. This difficulty can be partly got over by artificially drying the wheat in kilns, but only at considerable expense. Moreover, the Irish climate has an unenviable reputation in the matter of sunshine and it is foretold that there will be years when the crop will be almost a total loss.

In spite of the certainty of obtaining an inferior flour at a higher cost, the present Government of the Free State is determined to push ahead with its plans for growing all its own wheat. For the current year it is guaranteeing the farmer a price of 23s. 6d. a barrel for the first three months after the harvest and 25s. thereafter—the difference being to prevent the market being flooded with grain in the early autumn followed by a shortage later in the year.

Free State Guarantees Price

At present world prices, this guarantee works out at about 6s. 6d. to 8s. a barrel, and would cost the Free State Government between £1,000,000 and £2,000,000 if the country's wheat requirements were all met locally.

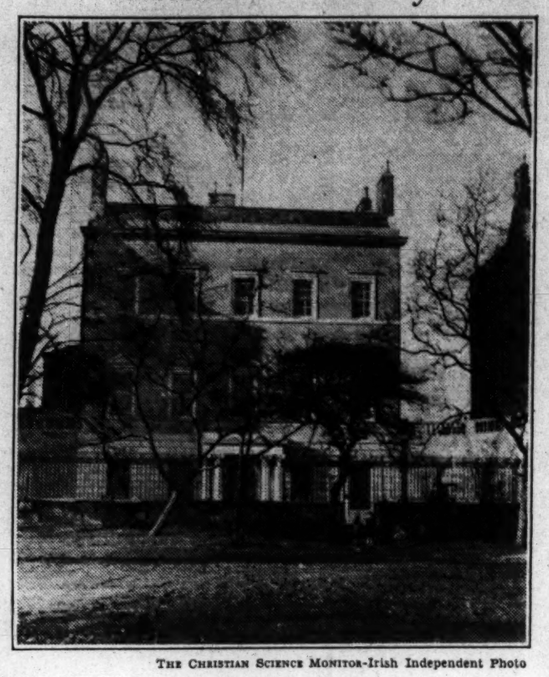
So far, however, there is no indication of any rush to break up grassland in order to grow more wheat. There was an increase of only 500 acres last year in the area under plow. Unless spring plowings are exceptional, it is not likely that this year's increase will be much greater, in spite of Mr. de Valera's recent statement that the farmer who breaks up land to grow wheat is a "public benefactor."

But if public benefactors are still scarce, it nevertheless seems that certain farmers are preparing to use existing plowland for growing wheat on a larger scale than formerly. Their hesitation about doing more may be put down partly to conservatism and partly to well-founded doubts as to whether they can get suitable seed. More important still, perhaps, is the question of a market for the extra crops of roots that would be grown if more land came under the plow.

Wheat in Ireland is a rotation crop. It cannot be grown on the same land more than once in three years. What would be the use, the farmer asks, of growing wheat and possibly making a profit one year, if one were certainly going to lose on the crops of the next two years?

But a mere change-over to wheat growing on existing plowland does not suit the new social order Mr. de Valera and his friends are trying to build up. They believe in small holdings in making each community as far as possible a self-containing unit.

Dublin's Art Gallery



THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR-Irish Independent Photo

CHARLEMONT HOUSE

Transformed Into a Gallery to Hold the City Art Collection, the Fine Old Building Retains Its Eighteenth-Century Beauty.

Policies of Roosevelt Stir Hopeful Reaction in Britain

English Commentators Praise His 'Astuteness and Courage' While Pointing Out Difficulties Still Facing Reversal of Economic Conditions

Special from The Christian Science Monitor Bureau

LONDON—The vigorous leadership which President Roosevelt has exerted in the economic crisis in the United States has produced a hopeful reaction in British business and financial circles.

At the same time English commentators are fully aware of the grave difficulty that faces the American Chief Executive in putting his nation's financial house in order.

England, during the days that President Roosevelt assumed virtual dictatorial powers in dealing with the banking crisis, paid tribute to the new President's "political astuteness and courage." It hailed with enthusiasm his assertion of domination which "converted the usually cumbrous and refractory congressional machine into an efficient and expeditious mechanism."

Yet British financial experts are careful to point out that the situation in America demands far more than the mere rescuing of the banks. Sir Walter Layton, an outstanding British economist, in the News-Chronicle declares it is "the collapse of commodity prices which has brought ruin in its train."

Sir Walter points to the drop in the annual income of the United States from $85,000,000,000 to $40,000,000,000 with its consequent effect on taxpayers, farmers and industrialists. The only alternative to the colossal task of readjusting all debts "whether public or private, salaries, wages, rents, and indeed every kind of income" to the new level, he feels, is "to endeavor by wise monetary and trade policy to promote recovery of prices and production."

In approaching such problems the Week-End Review expresses the hope that the vigor with which the banking crisis was attacked can be extended to the solution of the other problems still confronting the United States. "The time for being overcautious is past," it writes; "risks must and will be taken."

In the early stages of the bank crisis a characteristic opinion was expressed in The Economist that "even if President Roosevelt were to accomplish nothing more during his tenure of office than he has already done, his name would deserve to be remembered by his country for his handling of the critical stages of the recovery."

Since this development, however, influential British commentators have pointed out the difficulty of maintaining the enthusiasm which greeted the original action of President Roosevelt as he now proceeds to the more intricate tasks of providing employment, readjusting government finances and curtailing the financial abuses disclosed to have formed a regrettable part of the American record during the prosperity era.

The Times comments upon the necessity for maintaining congressional coöperation. It points out also that until America begins to emerge from the economic situation it cannot coöperate with any effectiveness in restoring world trade and prosperity. Like many English journals, The Times recognizes that in the midst of their internal problems, the President and his advisers have not lost sight of the international aspect of the situation.

This feeling was summarized by The Spectator, speaking of the general American policies as well as those of a financial nature, when it declared, "The general conclusion to which everything points is that America has rapidly found her feet again and is preparing to pull her full weight in the councils of the world."

Jobless in Belfast Put Leisure to Work

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BELFAST—Reading and education are enlightening the leisure hours of Belfast's jobless.

The demand upon the Belfast Public Libraries was never so great as at present. Classes are held and lectures delivered in the University, Municipal College of Technology, Y. M. C. A. Building, Coöperative Hall and other places, where instruction is being imparted by voluntary lecturers and teachers drawn from the University, Technical College and the teaching profession.

Subjects of instruction include bookkeeping, English, electricity, electrical engineering, economics, Esperanto, French, geography, German, handcraft, woodwork, Irish, Latin, mathematics, mechanical engineering, nature study, Russian, Spanish and shorthand. Altogether about 1200 unemployed have registered for these classes, and in some of these there is an attendance of over 100.

Charlemont House Rebuilt as Gallery For Art Treasures

Interior Decorators Keep 18th Century Charm of Old Structure

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

DUBLIN—This city has been busy for the past two months transferring its municipal art treasures to a new gallery.

Formerly housed at 17 Harcourt Street, the valuable collection of pictures belonging to the city is now in process of being moved to the Charlemont House gallery in Parnell Square. Already in February, the hoarding in front of the new home had gone and the Harcourt Street gallery been closed. But it has taken many weeks to pack and rehang the collection, particularly as the greatest care had to be taken to see that the walls of the Charlemont gallery were completely dry before the pictures were placed in position.

Charlemont House has undergone big changes in preparation for its new vocation. Some of the alterations do not find universal favor. There is, for instance, a new porch, described in the annual report of the Friends of the National Collections as a "piece of vandalism."

The façade of Charlemont House, the report says, "was one of the finest remains of the eighteenth century Dublin. It has been most injudiciously altered by the erection of a new porch."

Other alterations, however, are less questionable. The hall inside the vestibule has been remodeled and doubled in size. Instead of two Corinthian columns there are now four. Two classical plaques, taken from another part of the house where extensive alterations were necessary, have been inserted in the new walls of the enlarged hall, in which the old Georgian mantelpieces help to preserve the eighteenth century atmosphere with an added dignity of greater spaciousness.

The art galleries are reached by the fine old staircase with its handdrawn iron balustrade. The galleries themselves are in an entirely new annex, a feature of which is the lighting system. This is designed on the Hurst-Seager method which directs the light straight onto the picture while those looking at it remain in shadow. It is claimed this method prevents the pictures from being invisible from certain angles by reflections.

Altogether there are five picture galleries culminating in the Lane Memorial Room in which it is hoped there will ultimately be housed the famous Lane collection of modern French pictures which is at present in the hands of the National Gallery in London in spite of strenuous efforts on the part of the Dublin Corporation to secure compliance with the unwitnessed codicil to Sir Hugh Lane's will by which he bequeathed his collection to Dublin.

The total floor space of the new galleries is stated to be nearly twice that of the Luxembourg Gallery in Paris.

Among the pictures which will be housed in the Charlemont Gallery are Corot's "Group of Three Figures"—the last work painted by the famous French artist. There are also outstanding works by Constable, Monet, Whistler and Augustus John. Last but not least is a representative collection of modern sculpture.

Besides the Art Gallery there is also to be a municipal museum. This is in the original Charlemont House and will consist mainly, though not exclusively, of objects of civic interest.

Robert T. Pell Honored By French Government

Special from Monitor Bureau

PARIS—The Cross of Chevalier of the Legion of Honor was awarded recently by the French Government to Mr. Robert T. Pell, press attaché, at the American Embassy here.

The distinction was given him in recognition of services rendered to France and to Franco-American relations by establishing and maintaining cordial contact between the embassy and the French press. Mr. Pell's departure from Paris with Mr. Walter E. Edge, former Ambassador to France, was regretted by the entire corps of Paris press correspondents, and the recent reports that he is to hold a similar position with the American delegation to the Disarmament Conference at Geneva have been received with satisfaction.

Victoria Announces Transport Officials

Special from Monitor Bureau

MELBOURNE, Vic.—The Victorian Government has announced the personnel of its new transport board, which has been appointed under the transport regulation act, 1932, for "the purpose of securing the improvement and coördination of means of and facilities for locomotion and transport."

The members of the board are: Mr. Charles A. Norris, general secretary of the National Mutual Life Association, chairman; Mr. H. J. Wertheim, representing commercial interests; Mr. G. A. Street, grazier, representing primary producers; Mr. B. J. Kelly, representing the railways commissioners, and Mr. L. A. Schumer, representing road motor interests. Recommendations of the board will be subject to determination of Parliament.

The act defines the powers of the board as follow: "The board shall make reports to the Governor-in-Council, with respect to the better and more economic coördination or the better regulation and control of railway, tramway motor, sea and air transport."

Scots Firm Aids Needy

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

DUNDEE, Scot.—With a view to relieving the poor of this city a coal merchant offered to supply 80 families with 2¼ cwts. of coal free during an abnormally severe spell of cold weather. The Dundee Public Assistance Committee furnished the names of 80 families to whom the donation would be beneficial.

Matching Furrows in Rural Olympics

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR-© Irish Times

ANNUAL PLOWING CONTEST IN FREE STATE

Wicklow Plowmen Win Field Honors In Yearly Contest

Event Draws Farmers From 14 Counties to Clondalkin Lea

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

DUBLIN—Wicklow this year wrested the county plowing championship from Wexford at the annual contest held at Clondalkin, County Dublin, in February. Fourteen counties were represented on this occasion—several for the first time. Altogether there were 57 individual plowmen who took part. This is the largest entry so far received in the competition.

The field selected for the trial was a five-year-old lea of 20 acres. Plowmen who had come from a distance were provided with teams by local enthusiasts—no less than 140 pairs being forthcoming. In view of the fact that the plowmen were handling strange teams, their performances were regarded as exceptional. The team of three from Wicklow obtained the highest point aggregate—172. Wexford, last year's winner, came second with 170, followed by Dublin and Cork.

The event was watched by some 6000 enthusiasts, among them being President Eamon de Valera. Afterward the National Plowing Association gave a dinner at which Dr. James Ryan, Minister of Agriculture, was the guest of honor. Dr. Ryan said he intended to try to make farming more remunerative. It was no consolation to do good plowing, he added, if farming did not pay.

Irish 'Hollywood' Ready To Produce Own Movies

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

DUBLIN—The establishment of an Irish Hollywood is the aim of a new company which has bought a house and seven acres of land near Dublin.

The company's program includes straight comedies and dramas, travelogues, educational films, news bulletins and films in Irish. A special feature will be scenic films which it is hoped will help to attract tourists to the Irish Free State.

British Loan Society Cuts Interest Rates

Special from Monitor Bureau

LONDON—A welcome step to British house-buyers generally is announced by the Huddersfield Building Society, a £12,000,000 organization, which has decided to reduce its interest rate to 5 per cent on new loans, not exceeding £1000 each, in the case of owner-occupiers.

The existing rate is 5½ per cent up to £1000 loans in London, and 5 per cent up to £600 loans, outside that center.

The Huddersfield Society has also decided in the case of its existing loans to reduce interest by 10 shillings per cent with a minimum of 5¼ per cent.

Morgan's Novel Wins Prize

Special from Monitor Bureau

LONDON — The Hawthornden Prize for 1932 has been awarded to Mr. Charles Morgan for his novel "The Fountain." The prize is awarded annually to the British author under 41 years of age who, in the opinion of a committee, writes the best imaginative work. The prize is £100.

Kew Gardens Win Title as Nursery Of World's Plants

Royal Botanical Gardens Receive Plant Species From 44 Countries

Special from Monitor Bureau

LONDON — Kew Gardens, which claims to be the world's botanical nursery, sends out thousands of packets of seeds to all corners of the globe every year.

During 1932 the Royal Botanical Gardens received 1054 separate consignments of living plants, seeds and bulbs to be added to the collections, this being the highest number ever recorded, states a report. They came from 44 different countries other than the British Isles.

Student gardeners have arrived to study at Kew from Siam, Malta, the Netherlands, Sweden, Australia, Italy, Canada, South Africa and New Zealand.

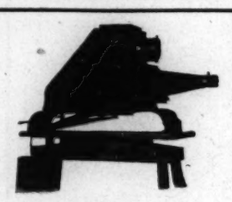
Botanists sent in specimens for naming or identifying from China, Kamchatka, Indo-Malaya, Burma, Kashmir, Waziristan, the Philippines, Siam, all parts of Africa, North and South America and Oceania.

Distinctive
MEN'S WEAR
Lounge Suits . . from 5 Gns.
Plus Four Suits . . from 95/-
Men's Overcoats from 95/-
Dinner Suits . . . from 6 Gns.
Dress Suits . . . from 7 Gns.
High-Class Tailoring at Moderate Charges
Switzer's
GRAFTON STREET, DUBLIN

Newtown School
WATERFORD, IRELAND
Established by the Society of Friends in 1798 as a Boarding School for boys and girls, and recently extended and reorganized. The staff is large and well qualified, the surroundings are beautiful, the equipment exceptional, and there is a happy atmosphere of life, work and friendship.
Fully Illustrated Prospectus on Application.

Why use both coal range and Gas Cooker?
Such a system is wasteful and bad. It defeats the economy, speed and labour-saving advantages of a Gas Cooker. Let us instal a Coke Boiler.
1. It warms the kitchen and the whole house.
2. It gives a plentiful hot-water supply day and night at a fuel cost of 4d. per day.
3. The cost of installing is spread over twelve months.
4. Abolishes weekly range cleaning and sweeping of chimney and flues.
5. It will burn anything, including house refuse.
Call and see the boiler in our new showrooms at D'OLIER STREET.
GAS SERVICE DEPARTMENT.
DUBLIN. DUN LAOGHAIRE. BRAY

The Standard Hotel
HARCOURT STREET
DUBLIN, IRELAND
A MOST COMFORTABLE HOTEL
Phone Nos. 52324 and 51569
UNLICENSED ELEVATOR NO TIPS FREE GARAGE



LEITZ EPIDIASCOPES
For Teaching Purposes, Lectures, etc.
Opaque Objects, such as Flowers, Books, Insects, etc., projected in their natural colours.
Takes Lantern Slides
May be had on hire. Sole Agents in I. F. S.
POLLOCK & CO. Ltd.
50 Grafton Street, DUBLIN

Tanner & Shire
11 WICKLOW STREET
DUBLIN
Spring Time
The Time For
A New Hat!
A Marvellous Collection Reasonably Priced

ARTISTIC LADIES' TAILOR
G. P. MUMFORD
FURRIER and HABIT MAKER
18 and 19 Suffolk St., Dublin

Artistic Painting and Decorating
A. Panton Watkinson
121 St. Stephen's Green, Dublin, Ireland

Ladies' Fashion Shoes
HEATHERS
The Family Shoe Store
For Those Who Desire Reliable Footwear at Keenly Competitive Prices.
62 South Great George's St.
DUBLIN

Dublin Society for Prevention of Cruelty to Animals
29 SOUTH FREDERICK ST.
DUBLIN
Telephone Dublin 61874
Visit Our Stand No. 214
in the Machinery Paddock at Ballsbridge.

B. HAMILTON
24 NASSAU STREET
DUBLIN
Insurance Broker
Every class and description of Insurance arranged with Leading Offices and at Lloyds.

Hotel Ivanhoe
HARCOURT STREET, DUBLIN
(A Few Doors From Stephen's Green)
Unlicensed
HOT AND COLD WATER IN EVERY BEDROOM
CENTRAL HEATING
Telegrams: "Satisfied," Dublin
GARAGE
Telephones: Visitors, 51126. Offices, 51461
Under same Management as X. L. Cafe, Cornmarket, Belfast
DAVID McCAUGHEY, Proprietor
A. A. APPOINTMENT

"The Domestic Stores"
For Efficient Service
5, RATHGAR ROAD
DUBLIN

DOCKRELL, Limited
38 and 39 Sth. Gt. George's St., DUBLIN, IRELAND
House Decoration
Private Residences Inspected, and Tenders furnished Free of Charge for Painting, Decorating, Plumbing, Electric Lighting, and Repairing throughout.
Carpets Blinds Linoleums
Dockrell, Limited, Dublin
AUCTIONS CONDUCTED
VALUATIONS MADE FOR PROBATE, ETC.
HOUSES SOLD AND LET
M. I. A. A.

CLEAN PURE RICH SAFE
LUCAN DAIRY
Bottled MILK
Phone 23036 24 Parkgate St. Dublin

At Lee's
Our City and Suburban Stores give thorough satisfaction, and offer the most attractive up-to-date selections in the following classes of goods at THE LOWEST PRICES CONSISTENT WITH SOUND VALUE.
LADIES' WEAR MILLINERY HOUSEHOLD GOODS
MEN'S WEAR HOSIERY FANCY GOODS
FURNITURE, CARPETS, etc., etc.
Half a Century's Reputation for STERLING VALUE
Edward Lee & Co., Ltd.
DUBLIN (48 Mary St.) RATHMINES
DUN LAOGHAIRE (Kingstown) BRAY

Washington Wins Season's Opener

Athletics Beaten Before President Roosevelt—Indians Best Tigers

American League

	Won	Lost	P.C.
Washington	1	0	1.000
Cleveland	1	0	1.000
Chicago	1	0	1.000
Boston	0	0	.000
New York	0	0	.000
St. Louis	0	1	.000
Philadelphia	0	1	.000
Detroit	0	1	.000

Results April 12

Washington 4, Philadelphia 1.
Cleveland 4, Detroit 1 (13 innings).
Chicago 4, St. Louis 2.
Boston at New York, postponed.

Manager Joe Cronin led his Washington Senators to a 4-to-1 victory over Connie Mack's Philadelphia Athletics in the capital city, before President Franklin D. Roosevelt yesterday, as the American League baseball race of 1933 swung into full stride. Cronin, playing his first game as youthful manager of the Washington club, drove out three timely singles, scoring two of his team's four runs. Ossie Bluege also shared honors in the victory by driving in three runs. The Athletics played without their star first baseman, Jimmy Foxx.

Alvin Crowder for the Senators and Tony Freitas for the A's started off pitching in mid-season form. Crowder had a 2-to-0 lead going into the seventh, mostly because of good fortune. The A's got back one run in the seventh, but the Senators came back in the eighth to clinch the victory. Al Thomas pitched the last two innings for the Senators and held the A's hitless.

A costly outfield error by Gerald Walker, an intentional base on balls and three successive singles broke up a close pitchers' battle between Cleveland and Detroit, the Indians winning in 13 innings, 4 to 1. Clint Brown and Tom Bridges were the pitchers. In the thirteenth, Walker dropped Cissell's fly ball with one out and the latter took second. Then, with two out, Morgan was given an intentional pass. Singles by Kamm, Spencer and Brown drove in the three runs that put the Indians ahead. Bridges made two of Detroit's seven hits.

Before an unusually small opening-day attendance, the Chicago White Sox triumphed over the St. Louis Browns, 4 to 2. Ed Durham and Joe Heving divided the pitching honors, the pair holding the Browns to four hits. Ralph "Red" Kress, who at one time played for St. Louis, batted in three runs for the Sox. Al Simmons accounted for the other run with a homer in the fourth, the first of the 1933 season. Levey, with a triple and single, led the St. Louis attack. The scores:

At Washington

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	R	H	E
Washington	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	2	x—	4	9	1
Philadelphia	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	—	1	6	1

Batteries—Crowder, Thomas and Sewell; Freitas, Claset and Cochrane. Winning pitcher—Crowder. Losing pitcher—Freitas. Umpires—Dinneen, Hildebrand and Kolls. Time—1h. 50m.

At Detroit

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	R	H	E
Cleveland	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3—	4	7	0
Detroit	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1—	7	5	

Batteries—Brown and Spencer—Bridges and Hayworth. Umpires—Owen and Van Grafian. Time—2h. 49m.

At St. Louis

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	R	H	E
Chicago	0	0	0	1	0	2	0	0	1—	4	8	2
St. Louis	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0—	2	4	1

Batteries—Durham, Heving and Berry; Hadley, Gray and Ferrell. Winning pitcher—Durham. Losing pitcher—Hadley. Umpires—McGowan, Ormsby and Summers. Time—1h. 58m.

Restrictions on Pivot Play

CHICAGO, April 13 (AP)—Severe restrictions will be placed on the pivot play in basketball within the next year, Coach Nelson Norgren of Chicago predicted today on his return from the coaches' meeting in New York. "At the end of next season, it seems certain that some legislation will be taken on the pivot play," Coach Norgren said. "Something has to be done, many coaches believe, because there is too much fouling on this play and because it puts a premium on big men. One suggestion that the pivot man be required to take his position on or in front of the free throw line had lots of support until it was pointed out that such a rule would make it difficult to break up a zone defense."

Illinois A. C. Gets Meet

Special from Monitor Bureau

CHICAGO, April 13—National and central indoor waterpolo championships of the Amateur Athletic Union of the United States are to be contested at the Illinois Athletic Club on April 20, it is announced by P. M. McGillivray, chairman of the club's swimming committee. The national title meet was awarded first to the New York Athletic Club, and only recently was transferred to Chicago. The winner of the national title also will be the central champion. The Illinois A. C. team is the defender of both crowns.

Pacific Coast League

	Won	Lost	P. C.
Los Angeles	7	2	.778
Oakland	7	2	.778
Sacramento	5	4	.556
Hollywood	4	5	.444
Portland	4	5	.444
San Francisco	4	5	.444
Missions	3	6	.333
Seattle	2	7	.222

Results April 12
By the Associated Press

Los Angeles 4, Hollywood 1.
Missions 6, San Francisco 5.
Portland 8, Oakland 3.
Sacramento 9, Seattle 8.

Texas League

	Won	Lost	P. C.
Fort Worth	2	0	1.000
Houston	2	0	1.000
Oklahoma City	1	1	.500
San Antonio	1	1	.500
Dallas	1	1	.500
Beaumont	1	1	.500
Galveston	0	2	.000
Tulsa	0	2	.000

Results April 12

Houston 1, Galveston 0.
Beaumont 8, San Antonio 0.
Fort Worth 11, Tulsa 3.
Oklahoma City 8, Dallas 4.

American Association

	Won	Lost	P.C.
Milwaukee	2	0	1.000
Kansas City	2	0	1.000
Columbus	2	0	1.000
Toledo	3	0	1.000
Indianapolis	0	2	.000
Louisville	0	2	.000
Minneapolis	0	2	.000
St. Paul	0	2	.000

Results April 12

Milwaukee 4, Indianapolis 3.
Kansas City 2, Louisville 1.
Columbus 2, Minneapolis 0.
Toledo 4, St. Paul 1.

International League

	Won	Lost	P.C.
Baltimore	3	0	1.000
Newark	0	0	.000
Jersey City	0	0	.000
Buffalo	0	0	.000
Rochester	0	0	.000
Albany	0	0	.000
Montreal	0	0	.000
Toronto	0	2	.000

Result April 12

Baltimore 12, Toronto 7.
Only game scheduled.

College Baseball Results

DeKalb Teachers 8, State Normal 8.
Illinois 13, Illinois Wes. 1.
Oklahoma City 4, Oklahoma A. & M. 3.
Oklahoma 5, Missouri 3.
Western S. T. 9, Iowa 2.

Cubs and Pirates Win Their Opening Games

National League

	Won	Lost	P.C.
Pittsburgh	1	0	1.000
Chicago	1	0	1.000
Boston	0	0	.000
New York	0	0	.000
Brooklyn	0	0	.000
Philadelphia	0	0	.000
St. Louis	0	1	.000
Cincinnati	0	1	.000

Results April 12

Chicago 3, St. Louis 0.
Pittsburgh 4, Cincinnati 1.
New York at Boston, postponed.
Brooklyn at Philadelphia, postponed.

The Chicago Cubs began the defense of their National League championship yesterday at Wrigley Field by defeating the St. Louis Cardinals 3 to 0, as the 1933 major-league baseball season got under way. Lonnie Warneke, the most effective boxman in his circuit last season, pitched masterful ball for the Cubs, holding the Cardinals to four scattered singles. He struck out six St. Louis batters and although a bit wild at times, was never in serious trouble.

Frank Demaree, substituting for Kiki Cuyler, started Chicago's winning three-run rally in the third with a single. Another single by Manager Charlie Grimm and a pass to Jurges filled the bases. Then followed singles by Hartnett and Warneke for three runs. Dean started for the Cards, but was taken out in the seventh.

The Pittsburgh Pirates, quoted as favorites to dethrone the champion Cubs this season, also got off on the right foot by handing Cincinnati a 4-to-1 defeat at Redland Field. Bill Swift, young right-hander, took most of the honors by limiting the Reds to five hits, which he kept scattered. A pair of doubles by Gus Suhr and a triple by Paul Waner figured prominently in the scoring.

Hafey and Johnny Moore singled to start a possible Cincinnati rally in the ninth, but a fast double play ended the game. The scores:

At Chicago

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	R	H	E
Chicago	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	x—	3	11	2
St. Louis	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0—	0	4	1

Batteries—Warneke and Hartnett; Dean, Carleton and Wilson. Losing pitcher—Dean. Umpires—Rigler and Magerkurth. Time—1h. 39m.

At Cincinnati

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	R	H	E
Pittsburgh	3	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0—	4	9	2
Cincinnati	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0—	1	5	3

Batteries—Swift and Grace; Johnson, Benton and Lombardi. Losing pitcher—Johnson. Umpires—Moran, Reardon and McGrew. Time—1h. 2m.

Sixth Corps Area Is Indoor Polo Winner

Special from Monitor Bureau

CHICAGO, April 13—In the first game of the annual championship tournament of the Indoor Polo Association of America, held at the 124th Field Artillery Armory here last night, the Sixth Corps Area trio defeated the Chicago Riding Club, 8½ to 4½. Both are 15-goal handicap teams and it was a Class A affair.

Capt. C. A. Wilkinson, fast-riding No. 1 man for the Sixth Corps, carried his team to victory with a four-goal rally in the last two chukkers, after Capt. C. E. Davis, No. 2 player, carried the attack with four goals in the first two periods. Capt M. M. Corpening, the only six-goal handicap player in the Chicago district, led the attack for the Chicago Riding Club with three goals.

The Commonwealth Polo Club of Boston, eastern Class B winner, is to meet a Chicago team in the second game of the tourney here Saturday night. The meet continues to April 29. The summary:

Sixth Corps Area	Chicago R. C.
No. 1—Capt. C. A. Wilkinson	Lieut. Lawrence Smith
No. 2—Capt. C. E. Davis	Capt. M. M. Corpening
No. 3—Maj. C. C. Smith	S. P. Porter

Score—Sixth Corps Area 6½, Chicago Riding Club 4½. Goals—Captain Wilkinson 4, Captain Davis 4, Major Smith for Sixth Corps; Captain Corpening 3, Porter 2 for Riding Club. Fouls—Captain Davis and Captain Corpening. Referee—Walter C. Barger. Time—Four 7½m. chukkers.

Checker Match April 19

The grand old game of checkers, unchanged through the centuries, will come into its own again in New England on Patriots' Day, April 19, when an interstate team match—Wells Memorial Checker Club vs. Maine Checker Association—will take place at the quarters of the former. During the last five years an acute rivalry for supremacy has developed between these two organizations, and consequently a close, hard-fought contest is anticipated. Thirteen picked players will represent each team. The Maine players, selected from all sections of the Pine Tree State, are: Ray S. Gould, Lewiston; Melvin B. Tinkham, Auburn; Woodrow W. Mitchell, Bath; Harley Young, Portland; Warren Collins, Springvale; Roland Roberts, East Waterboro; Walter Pike, Hebron; Wallace Gould, Brunswick; Harold Wheeler, North Windham; Norman Clark, Bangor; A. M. Ripley, Matinicus, and George Chick, Monmouth. One more player is still to be chosen. The Wells team, selected from the Class A players of the club, is as follows: Saul Weslow, John T. Carroll, Victor C. Monteiro, Paul Michelson, Herbert W. Durgin, William Griffin, James Davin, Joseph McCarron, William O. Pinckney, John H. Langan, Jack Kline, Richard McLaughlin and Joseph Muldoon. The team match will begin at 1:30 in the afternoon, but special tourney for players of all grades will be started in the morning. "Open house" will be the rule, and all enthusiasts of the art of checkers are invited.

Kilmarnock and Hearts Tie

LONDON, April 13 (AP)—Kilmarnock and Hearts played a scoreless tie in a match of the first division Scottish Soccer League yesterday. In English Rugby Union games, Bristol defeated Newport, 17 to 9, and Devonport Services won from Plymouth Albion, 7 to 6.

W. J. Bingham to Referee

William J. Bingham, director of athletics at Harvard University, will referee the Boston Athletic Association Marathon run next Wednesday for the third successive year.

College Lacrosse Results

Boston L. C. 7, Boston University 2.
Harvard 10, M. I. T. 0.

Seeded Players In Quarterfinal

Grant, Sutter, Rainville, Stoefen, Hall, Shields, Lott, Mangin Advance

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PINEHURST, N. C., April 13—George M. Lott Jr. of Chicago, former United States Davis Cup player, who did not appear at the opening of the fifteenth annual North and South tennis championship tournament at the Pinehurst Country Club, put in a strenuous day's play yesterday in his effort to catch up to the field in the men's singles. Lott won three singles matches to reach the round of eight, and, paired with John W. Van Ryn of Philadelphia, he entered the third round of the doubles competition.

Clifford S. Sutter of New Orleans, United States intercollegiate champion; Marcel Rainville of Montreal, Lester R. Stoefen of Los Angeles, J. Gilbert Hall of Orange, N. J., Francis X. Shields of New York, Bryan M. Grant Jr., Atlanta, Ga., and Gregory S. Mangin of Newark, N. J., United States indoor champion, all reached the quarterfinal round in men's singles. Lott will have to face Mangin in the quarterfinal round, and if his play against two college students yesterday is a criterion of his playing condition he should have a battle on his hands. Yesterday Lott met and defeated Alvin Mann of New Orleans, 6—1, 6—1, in the second round, Bernard T. Welsh of Duke University, 6—2, 5—7, 6—4, in the third round, and Walter M. Irvitan of Dorchester, Mass., and the University of North Carolina, 6—4, 9—7, in the fourth round.

Lott was still hard pressed to win when he and Van Ryn took to the doubles court against Harvey W. Harris and Levitan, University of North Carolina team. The Lott-Van Ryn combination, former Davis Cup doubles team, won after dropping five games. The score: 6—4, 6—1.

Mangin was forced to three sets yesterday to win his singles match from G. Carlton Shafer of Philadelphia. The Newark player dropped the second set after it went to extra games at 8—10. The score: 6—3, 8—10, 6—0.

Sutter won his singles match from Elmer C. Griffin of San Francisco, but the Pacific coast player forced the second set to extra games. The score: 6—0, 9—7.

Rainville, Canadian Davis Cup player, a familiar figure at Pinehurst, met and defeated another college student. Yesterday it was Charles Harris of Duke University, who had, the day before, defeated R. Berkeley Bell of New York. Rainville defeated Harris after dropping seven games. The score: 6—3, 6—4.

Stoefen, who arrived with Lott from Texas, rushed through five matches, three singles and two doubles, defeating William Campbell of Houston, Texas, 6—2, 6—3, in the second round; Richard Covington of Asheville, 6—0, 6—4, in the third, and Wilmer M. Hines of the University of North Carolina, 6—2, 6—3, in the fourth round of men's singles. In the doubles Stoefen, paired with Grant of Atlanta, defeated Robert Gilmore and Bernard Feuer, 6—0, 6—1, in the first round, and James Hamilton and Donald G. McNeil of Duke University, 6—2, 6—2, in the second round.

All of the eight men reaching the quarterfinal round of the singles competition were seeded players.

Play was started in mixed doubles, while four of the women contestants in the singles tournament advanced to the third round. The summary:

North and South Tennis Championships
Men's Singles—Second Round

Lester R. Stoefen, Los Angeles, defeated William Campbell, Houston, Texas, 6—2, 6—3.

Richard Covington, Asheville, won from Robert Hanson, Wake Forest College, by default.

Joseph Grier, Charlotte, N. C., won from Clyde Adams, Houston, Texas, by default.

George M. Lott Jr., Chicago, defeated Alvin Mann, New Orleans, 6—1, 6—1.

Third Round

Lester R. Stoefen, Los Angeles, defeated Richard Covington, Asheville, 6—0, 6—4.

Bryan M. Grant Jr., Atlanta, Ga., won from Joseph Grier, Charlotte, N. C., by default.

George M. Lott Jr., Chicago, defeated Bernard T. Welsh, Duke University, 6—2, 5—7, 6—4.

Fourth Round

Clifford S. Sutter, New Orleans, defeated Elmer C. Griffin, San Francisco, 6—0, 9—7.

Marcel Rainville, Montreal, defeated Charles Harris, Duke University, 6—3, 6—4.

Lester R. Stoefen, Los Angeles, defeated Wilmer M. Hines, University of North Carolina, 6—2, 6—3

J. Gilbert Hall, Orange, N. J., defeated John P. Higgins, Duke University, 6—1, 6—3.

Francis X. Shields, New York, defeated P. C. Baggs, Gloversville, N. Y., 6—0, 6—0.

Bryan M. Grant Jr., Atlanta, Ga., defeated J. P. Stockton, Spring Lake, N. J., 6—2, 6—3.

Gregory S. Mangin, Newark, N. J., defeated G. Carlton Shafer, Philadelphia, 6—3, 8—10, 6—0.

George M. Lott Jr., Chicago, defeated Walter M. Levitan, University of North Carolina, 6—4, 9—7.

Men's Doubles—First Round

Lester R. Stoefen, Los Angeles, and Bryan M. Grant Jr., Atlanta, Ga., defeated Robert Gilmore and Bernard Feurer, 6—0, 6—1.

Howard Moss and B. B. Taylor, Atlanta, Ga., won from Bernard T. Welsh and Charles Harris, Duke University, by default.

R. Berkeley Bell, New York, and Gregory S. Mangin, Newark, N. J., defeated Floyd Fletcher and Thomas Harrison, Wake Forest College, 6—1, 6—1.

Merrimon Cuninggim and John P. Higgins, Duke University, defeated Herbert D. Vail, Glen Cove, L. I., N. Y., and J. P. Stockton, Spring Lake, N. J., 7—5, 4—6, 6—3.

Second Round

John W. Van Ryn, Philadelphia, and George M. Lott Jr., Chicago, defeated Harvey W. Harris and Walter M. Levitan, University of North Carolina, 6—4, 6—1.

Richard Covington, Asheville, and Elmer C. Griffin, San Francisco, won from Wilmer M. Hines and Lenoir C. Wright, University of North Carolina, by default.

Lester R. Stoefen, Los Angeles, and Bryan M. Grant Jr., Atlanta, Ga., defeated James Hamilton and Donald G. McNeil, Duke University, 6—2, 6—2.

G. Carlton Shafer, Philadelphia, and F. C. Baggs, Gloversville, New York, defeated Howard Moss and B. B. Taylor, Atlanta, Ga., 6—0, 6—2.

R. Berkeley Bell, New York, and Gregory S. Mangin, Newark, N. J., defeated Tom Parsons and Charles Kunkle, Duke University, 6—0, 6—3.

Merrimon Cuninggim and John P. Higgins, Duke University, won from Barnard P. Friedman and Harry H. Lott, University of North Carolina, by default.

J. Gilbert Hall, Orange, N. J., and Marcel Rainville, Montreal, defeated Richard T. Willis and John R. Dillard, University of North Carolina, 6—1, 6—1.

David B. Morgan Jr. and J. Harley Shuford, University of North Carolina, defeated J. Lawrence Jones and John A. McGlinn, University of North Carolina, 6—4, 7—5.

Third Round

J. Gilbert Hall, Orange, N. J., and Marcel Rainville, Montreal, defeated J. Harley Shuford and David B. Morgan Jr., University of North Carolina, 8—6, 6—0.

R. Berkeley Bell, New York, and Gregory S. Mangin, Newark, N. J., defeated Merrimon Cuninggim and John P. Higgins, Duke University, 6—2, 6—2.

Women's Singles—Second Round

Eliza Coxe, Asheville, defeated Barbara Stoddard, New York, 6—4, 6—3.

Florence S. LeBoutillier, Westbury, L. I., N. Y., defeated Mrs. Francis X. Shields, New York, 6—0, 6—1.

Mrs. Philip B. Hawk, New York, defeated Mary King-Smith, New York, 6—1, 6—1.

Mrs. John W. Van Ryn, Philadelphia, defeated Evangeline MacLennan, Atlanta, Ga., 6—0, 6—1.

Mixed Doubles—First Round

Eliza Coxe, Asheville, and R. Berkeley Bell, New York, defeated Mary King-Smith, New York, and Richard Covington, Ashville, 6—2, 7—5.

Mr. and Mrs. John W. Van Ryn, Philadelphia, defeated Dorothy Day, New York, and Howard B. Hoyt, University of North Carolina, 6—0, 6—1.

Ryerson and Gilson Semifinal Opponents

WHITE SULPHUR SPRINGS, W. Va., April 13 (AP)—Seeking his third leg on the trophy, John B. Ryerson of Cooperstown, N. Y., the qualifying medalist, advanced to the semifinal round of the Mason and Dixon golf championship yesterday, followed by Roof Gilson of Jackson, Mich.; David N. Tallman, 62-year-old Minneapolis veteran, and F. L. Gill of New York.

Ryerson, still shooting close to par, had little trouble eliminating F. M. Crum of Williamson, W. Va., by a 4-and-3 score, but Gilson, who will oppose him in the semifinal, turned in an even flashier victory, trouncing Craig Biddle of Philadelphia, 7 and 6. Gilson, husband of the Olympic swimmer, Georgia Coleman, had a medal score of 75 as he completed the 18 holes.

Ryerson disposed of Crum, runner-up for the West Virginia State championship last year, in a handy fashion, losing only two holes of the 15 played. Gill conquered James K. Elsaman of Pittsburgh 6 and 4 in the third match played yesterday. In the semifinals he will oppose Tallman, who advanced by the default of W. S. Delacour of Pine Valley, N. J.

Tallman is favored to reach the finals against Ryerson. He was runner-up for qualifying honors with a round of 79, and has been playing consistently good golf this year in Florida.

Final Hockey Game At Garden Tonight

The final hockey game of the season at the Boston Garden tonight will bring the Boston Cubs and Philadelphia Arrows together in their fourth meeting for the Henri Fontaine Cup, emblematic of the Canadian - American Hockey League championship. The first two games in Philadelphia last week were won by the Arrows, 1 to 0 and 3 to 2; but the third affair, played Tuesday in the Garden, was won by the Cubs, 5 to 1, necessitating this fourth game. Victory for Philadelphia tonight will give it the title; but, should the Cubs win, a fifth game must be played at Philadelphia.

Although the Arrows will play without the services of Red Conn, center, and Frank Peters, defenseman, their showing throughout the season places them the favorites to win. The Cubs did not outplay the Arrows Tuesday by any such margin as the 5-to-1 score might indicate; but they did capitalize chances better. Only Happy Harnott, who has been out for more than a month, is unable to be in the Cub lineup, the others being in good shape. Since the series is best three out of five, all games must be played to a finish with "sudden death" rules governing if the teams are tied at the end of the regulation time.

Two Eastern Polo Titles Decided

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, April 13—Eastern championships in two classes of indoor polo were decided here last night, and the two winners will go to Chicago to compete in the national championships which are being held there. The Class B championship was won by the Commonwealth Polo Club of Boston, which defeated Allenhurst of New Jersey 6½ goals to 4, while the Class C championship was won by the 112th Field Artillery team of New Jersey when it defeated the New York A. C. 10 to 7½.

Southern Association

	Won	Lost	P.C.
Little Rock	1	1	.500
Chattanooga	1	1	.500
Birmingham	1	1	.500
Atlanta	1	1	.500
Memphis	1	1	.500
Nashville	1	1	.500
New Orleans	1	1	.500
Knoxville	1	1	.500

Results April 12

Knoxville 5, Atlanta 4.
Nashville 21, Chattanooga 4.
Memphis 5, Little Rock 4.
New Orleans 6, Birmingham 1.

Toronto Recalls Boll

TORONTO, April 13 (AP)—A fourth member of the Syracuse Stars of the International Hockey League today was recalled to strengthened the weakened forces of the Toronto Maple Leafs in their Stanley Cup final with the New York Rangers. Buzz Boll, speedy wing, joined Charlie Sands, Bill Thoms and Ken Doraty, former Syracuse teammates, on the Toronto roster to replace Ace Bailey, out from a mishap. Boll is expected to be in the lineup against the Rangers in the fourth game tonight.

Van Alen Sails for England

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, April 13—James H. Van Alen of New York, recent winner of the United States court tennis title from William C. Wright Jr. of Philadelphia, sailed in the Empress of Britain of the Canadian Pacific Line yesterday for England to compete in the British court tennis championship, starting on April 26.

Dorothy Locke Retains Title

Wins U. S. Foils Honors by Her Careful Defense at Critical Moments

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, April 13—Dorothy Locke, by virtue of her careful defense at critical moments, managed to retain her United States women's foils fencing championship yesterday at The Fencers Club, but her two chief opponents were distinctly superior in the style of their play, only being stopped from success by lack of perseverance when effective attack meant victory.

This was especially true of Amy Von Hansa of the German-American Athletic Club, who led Miss Locke at 4 to 3, and was also in the lead over Marion Lloyd, former champion, at 3 to 1. But the two representatives of the Salle d'Armes Vince, by steadier defense, defeated the more powerful fencer in the later touches, and both won by slight margins, taking first and second, just as they have stood in past seasons. This is the first time Miss Von Hansa has reached the final trio, though she has been a vigorous fencer for several years.

Ten candidates appeared with two coming through to the finals in the two strips into which they were divided. On the first strip, Miss Lloyd won all four bouts, while Mrs. Norman Taylor Jr., of the home club, qualified by the margin of one touch over Mrs. Erich Funke, German-American A. C., and Elizabeth Mort of Elizabeth, N. J., all three having two victories, with Helen Lane of the Philadelphia Sword Club, the other contestant.

In the second, Miss Von Hansa defeated Miss Locke, leading at 4 to 0, with Miss Locke second, 3 to 1. The others were Mrs. Harriet Gordon of New Haven, the daughter of Louis Grasson, the Yale University coach, Gabrielle Tetaz of Lafayette Fencers, Jersey City, and Joan Brell, Philadelphia Sword Club.

In the final, Miss Locke ran away from Miss Lloyd, 5 to 1, in the first bout, but later just managed to force out Miss Von Hansa, 5 to 4. Miss Lloyd then succeeded in capturing second place by a 5 to 4 victory over Miss Von Hansa. Mrs. Taylor, the other finalist, lost all bouts.

International Tennis Series July 13-15

NEW YORK, April 13 (AP)—The annual tennis series between a combined Oxford - Cambridge team and one representing Harvard and Yale will be contested this year at the Newport (R. I.) Casino July 13, 14 and 15.

The series, begun on an informal basis several years ago, has been played eight times with each team four times the winner. Since 1924 the competition has been for the international intercollegiate tennis cup given by Bernon S. Prentice, chairman of the United States Davis Cup Committee.

Both the English and United States players will compete in several other eastern tournaments and the national intercollegiates at Haverford, Penna., beginning June 26.

Columbia Awards 47 Varsity Sport C's

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, April 13—One hundred and twenty-two insignia, including 47 varsity letters, have been awarded to Columbia University students who took part in the 1932-33 winter sports program.

Members of the two-mile varsity relay team which placed second in the indoor Intercollegiate A. A. A. A. meet were given varsity C's. They were Kenneth A. Gilmore, John T. Grady, John J. Keville and William A. Patterson. Robert B. Pitkin, another point winner in the intercollegiates, and Manager G. Nathan Calkins Jr. received letters.

Eight varsity letters were given in basketball, nine in wrestling, 14 in swimming, six in waterpolo, three in fencing and one to Byron Rabbitt for supervision of managerial candidates.

Biggy Is Eliminated In the Third Round

Special from Monitor Bureau

CHICAGO, April 13—C. F. Oswald eliminated a favorite in the third round of the National Codeball - in - the - court championship tournament of the Amateur Athletic Union of the United States at the Lake Shore Athletic Club here last night. Oswald defeated the Central A. A. U. champion, James J. Biggy, by the count of 15—13, 15—11.

Another favorite, however, stayed in the running. George H. Webster, one of the first stars of the game, kept going by defeating D. H. Sweet, 15—8, 15—11. The summary:

United States Codeball-in-the-Court Championship—Second Round

James J. Biggy defeated C. A. Deeghan by default.

Third Round

George H. Webster defeated D. H. Sweet, 15—8, 15—11.

Sylvester Bilski defeated J. B. Malone by default.

C. F. Oswald defeated James J. Biggy, 15—13, 15—11.

F. O. Bach defeated C. O. View, 15—7, 15—11.

Crews Are Invited For Long Beach Race

LONG BEACH, Calif., April 13 (AP)—The Italian Olympic eight, Cambridge, Navy, Yale, Cornell, Washington, California at Los Angeles crews have been invited to compete in an international regatta here July 8 over the Xth Olympiad course, civic officials announced yesterday.

Such a regatta has been considered since plans to stage the national intercollegiate championship over the 2000-meter course failed to attract sufficient interest among eastern institutions.

It is understood that Italy is more than passively interested in having its international games crew make a second appearance in the United States. It lost by a narrow margin to California in the finals of the eight-oared classic on the Olympic Course here last summer.

Expenses for the visiting crews would be underwritten, those sponsoring the idea, said. More than 50,000 persons witnessed the finals of the Olympic Games races and the marine stadium could accommodate even more than this.

U. S. Hockey Team Wins

LONDON, April 13 (AP)—The Massachusetts Rangers, hockey team from the United States, defeated a picked team of European stars, 3 to 1, at Streatham last night. Pair of Great Britain gave the European sextet a lead in the first minute of play, but Garrison tied the score two minutes later. Ding Palmer scored in the second period and Bert Langmaid in the third to clinch the victory.

SYRACUSE

SYRACUSE, N. Y.

Men's New Spring Suits and Topcoats

$17.50

Mallory Hats, $3.50 — Bostonian Shoes, $5.00

Peck-Vinney Co.
320 SO. SALINA STREET

ROCHESTER

ROCHESTER, N. Y.

New Fashions
of distinction are created for you in
Costume Studio
FOURTH FLOOR
Sibley, Lindsay & Curr Co.

COLEBROOK'S
COLONIAL CANDY SHOP
413 STATE ST. ROCHESTER, N. Y.
Rochester Candy Works

ROCHESTER, N. Y.

Howe & Rogers
For Fine
FURNITURE
89 CLINTON AVE. SOUTH
Established 1857

ROCHESTER, N. Y.

Young Men's SUITS
$17.50
Sizes 15 to 21
BOYS' DEPARTMENT THIRD FLOOR
McFARLIN'S
195 Main Street East

When You Purchase Goods Advertised in The Christian Science Monitor, or answer a Monitor advertisement—please mention The Christian Science Monitor

SYRACUSE, N. Y.

The W. I. Addis Company
Matrix Shoes
"YOUR FOOTPRINT IN LEATHER"
449 SOUTH SALINA STREET

SYRACUSE, N. Y.

DAIRYLEA MILK
Direct From Our Farms to You
Onondaga Milk Producers
Branch of
DAIRYMEN'S LEAGUE COÖPERATIVE ASS'N., Inc.
Phone 2-0103

SYRACUSE, N. Y.

SEARS, ROEBUCK AND CO.
"The Friendly Store"
The strongest Guarantee with every purchase. — "Satisfaction or your Money Back."

SYRACUSE, N. Y.

Expert Cleaning and Repairing all Types of
Oriental and Domestic Rugs
Work done by experts.
Call 2-1311
Dey Brothers & Co.

Kemmerer Favors Plan to Supervise Banking Business

Economist Holds Safety of Deposits Needed for Recovery

Special from Monitor Bureau

CHICAGO, April 13 — Greater safety of deposits in the future is foreshadowed by the latest banking developments, and is to be obtained by limiting banks more closely to "real banking business" and bringing commercial banking more under the supervision of the Federal Government, according to an analysis of trends of Prof. Edwin Walter Kemmerer, financial expert of Princeton University. Dr. Kemmerer discussed the situation in an address before the Economic Club of Chicago.

While favoring the movement to bring all commercial banking under the supervision of the Federal Government, Dr. Kemmerer said greater safety "will be accomplished not alone through important changes in our organic banking law, but also through a greater recognition by bankers themselves of the public trusteeship of the banking business and of the interdependability of all of the banks of the country, which imposes upon bankers a high collective responsibility.

"It will be accomplished in part also by a more vigorous insistence upon the part of the public that the ethical rules of banking administration shall be leveled and shall be more rigidly enforced. Banks in the future will be restricted more closely to real banking business and we may look to an increase rather than a decrease in government supervision of banking and to the passing of governmental supervision of commercial banking, to an increasing degree if not entirely, into the hands of the national Government."

Dr. Kemmerer said that if the recent banking crisis had taught anything at all, it had taught the interdependence of the nation's banks. It is natural, he said, that when people in one section of the country lose confidence in their banks a wave of distrust is going to sweep the whole country.

Bringing all commercial banking under federal control, he said, "would have been considered utterly impracticable a few years ago, but the experiences of the depression and particularly those of last month, are creating a strong public sentiment in favor of such a policy.

"Until lately," he added, "there has been much doubt as to the constitutionality of any law which would force all commercial banks to obtain national charters; but the recent course of events, demonstrating the urgent need of such a measure in the interest of the safety of bank deposits and an effective financial policy on the part of the National Government, coupled with the report of December last, on the subject rendered to the Federal Reserve Board by Mr. Walter Wyatt, general counsel for the board, has greatly strengthened the belief of those who contend that such a law would be constitutional."

Pittsburgh's New Mayor Hopes for Confidence

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PITTSBURGH, Penna., April 13—Mr. John S. Herron today began his first full day as Pittsburgh's new Mayor, following his election by City Council yesterday to fill the unexpired term of Mayor Charles H. Kline, resigned.

After being inducted into the office, which was abandoned by Mayor Kline, following his conviction on a malfeasance charge, Mayor Herron said it was his hope to bring about a feeling of public confidence in Pittsburgh's police department, and to obtain the high standard of services therefrom which the city deserves.

"It is my intention," he continued, "to consult with public-sprited citizens, who have the interests of their city at heart."

Jung to Represent Italy

ROME, April 13 (AP) — Signor Benito Mussolini, Premier of Italy, has appointed Guido Jung, Minister of Finance, to represent Italy in the preliminary world economic conference conversations in Washington. He will be accompanied by experts, but the date of their departure has not been set.

BALTIMORE

Hess Shoes at Revised Prices
The same fine Hess quality . . . but new low prices . . . as little as $6.75.
HESS
8 Baltimore Street East
BALTIMORE, MD.

BALTIMORE

Outfitters to Men and Boys Since 1850
Isaac Hamburger & Sons
Y. M. B. O. D.
Baltimore at Hanover
Baltimore, Md.

G W WAGNER
Fidelity Barber Shop
1425 Fidelity Building
BALTIMORE, MD.

The Store of Satisfaction
HOCHSCHILD KOHN & CO.
Howard and Lexington Streets
BALTIMORE, MD.

Are Now Showing The New Spring Fashions in Coats, Suits and Frocks For Women and Misses
BONWIT LENNON
WHERE CHARLES ✦ MEETS CLAY
BALTIMORE, MD.

BALTIMORE, MD.
SHOP AT
BRAG

The Home Forum

A Tribute to Father Thames

WE LEARN to know a river as we do a human being. The first glance tells us little, and the thousandth may discover little more if we are still looking at the same reach of water in the same mood. One must watch his river at many points, in many moods, at seasons wide apart, and most of all one must see it shining in the beam of fancy, if one is ever to know it well. Swift near the source and slow at the mouth, in one place wide and at another slender, gray under yesterday's sky and blue beneath today's, it does not give up its inner secret to a hasty judgment any more than does a man or woman. Many impressions must be gathered and combined, gaps must be filled by cautious inference, before at last one tries to imagine the stream in its entire essential nature. This will take time, patience, affection, skill, and some humility.

I have had these many returns and this time-exposure to only one important stream, but with this one I have been patient and unpresuming—for the reason, I suppose, that its very name had been a charm to me for years before I first saw it. I know this river from source to mouth. I have seen it at dawn and at midnight in all seasons, have gazed into it from many bridges, have walked its tow paths, have floated up and down it in canoes and boats and steamers, and have wandered in its meadows for many summer hours. I know the song that the skylarks shower down upon it, and the fluting of the blackbirds in its elms. Moreover, I have been absent from this river for years at a time, thinking about it from the far shore of the Atlantic, trying to build up its total image in memory. And this is why, when I hear the word "river," I think of the Thames.

The Thames, I think, is all that a river should be and comprises all that a river ought to have, except perhaps a cataract. The Mississippi may be longer, the Amazon wider, the Nile more mysterious, and the Rhone lovelier in hue; but which of these is so versatile, so various, serving equally for commerce and sport, for beauty and use, for industry and poetry? What other river comes down out of such a fair land as the Cotswolds, or has made such another city as London? For unquestionably London is the child of Father Thames. Without the river there would not have been that city, and without the city we should not have the poems of Chaucer, the plays of Shakespeare, or, perhaps, the British Empire, or even representative government. Sitting by the source of the river, in the meadows of the parish of Coates, I have tried to think what sort of world we should now have if those meadows had been tilted westward to spill their rivulets into the Severn. Would England have beaten the Armada, won the seven seas, or wrested America from France and Spain? We may reasonably doubt it. Without the Thames this would be a different world, and not one quite so good.

* * *

Starting in those same meadows, fancy delights to follow the river's winding course from Thames Head to the Nore, a distance of some two hundred miles. How swiftly the stream expands! Here one can toss a daisy across it, but at Oxford not everyone could throw a stone from bank to bank. At London Bridge its width is far beyond an arrow's flight, and where it meets the sea it is more than five miles across. This growth is owing to its many tributaries, which I remember not for their own charm alone but for their euphonious names: Windrush, Evenlode, Cherwell, Ock, Thame, Pang, Kennett, Loddon, Coln, Wey, Mole, Brent, Wandle, Ravenbourne, Lea, and Darent. How could any river fail to be beautiful that had streams with such musical names to make it so?

And beautiful it is, in many ways. From the little rounded hills of the Cotswold country, where it hears all day the blether of folded or wandering sheep, it glides into the rich corn lands by Lechlade and Kelmscott, where William Morris knew it best, and so down to Matthew Arnold's Bablock Hythe, past Godstow Nunnery where the swans sail, and on to Oxford, looping, leisurely, clear, and faintly singing to itself. Surely there can be no dreamier land in all the world than this that is watered by the upper reaches of the Thames. One may drift there all day long and hear nothing noisier than the plunge of the waterhen. Farmhouses and steadings, bridges, churches, and the very trees of the meadows round about, are gray with immemorial years. Men and nature are partners there. They sing one song together. The fields of barley and oats and wheat that spread to the river's edge are as beautiful as the river itself. The buildings are as fair as the hills, and apparently as old. For hour after hour, as one drifts, the same village steeple is seen beyond the tufted trees, and at twilight comes the sound of its drowsy bell, saying over again in its half-human tongue the same quiet word that is whispered by the rippling water.

If anything of importance has ever happened to break the timeless hush of the Upper Thames, history has ignored it. At Oxford, however, the stream emerges into time, and at Abingdon and Dorchester, although they have forgotten most of what they once knew, there was once a mighty stir. Julius Cæsar knew Wallingford and William the Conqueror is overtaken at Royal Windsor. Down and down flows the river, and with every mile it comes closer to modernity. It flows through time as well as through space. It has worn a deep channel in the years. At Thames Head it remembers the Old Stone Men; but onward, where it rushes with the tide under the city bridges, it seems to stretch forth toward the future.

* * *

Yet the River of London—as the Thames may well be called on the last quarter of its course—has also a noble history, ranging far back. The Romans bridged it, thereby determining numberless later events; the Saxon farmers neglected it; the Normans used it as a bulwark, a boundary, and a highway. By Chaucer's time it was already alive with traffic, and in the days of Elizabeth it was more splendid and crowded than Cheapside. Of all the scenes the river has reflected, I should choose some occasion of state when the gorgeous Queen set forth in her barge, with her ladies and gentlemen round her, with the hundreds of boatmen floating near and hurrahing, and with half of little London gazing proudly from the bridge. For that was a time when the English were not timid in the use of color or in the shouting and dancing and singing of joy. Still half barbarous in their pomps and ceremonies, half childlike still in their gayety, they knew how to use a river and how to make it their partner on a holiday.

The River of London is equally beautiful in our time, although its mood and total aspect have changed. Instead of audacious and youthful gladness, it now suggests a vast and massive power. The cares of empire have darkened it, and it is sobered by world-wide responsibilities. No thoughtful person can now look down the river through the fog and smoke and steam without thinking of wide Canada, mighty India, and Australia far away. For these are also in some sense the river's children. And I am always glad to recall that it was chiefly Whistler, an American, who made us see the beauty of the River of London, because America, too, owes an incalculable debt to Father Thames.

Thus it is, then, that the knowledge of a river grows, by little increments, like our knowledge of human beings. But what is knowledge worth unless it be fused together in the white intensity of imagination and so pierce to inward meanings? What are the dry sticks of our mere information good for unless the flash falls to enkindle them? Surely, I say, the Thames in its essential nature is something more than the sum of all that I know about it. And more than once this final illumination which waits upon patience and humility and affection has come to me, at least for an instant. More than once, while watching at twilight how the tides throb to and fro under London Bridge, while thinking of how they have come and gone through all the human ages on the pulse of the sea's huge heart-beat, I have suddenly seen the river all the way from source to mouth, standing vivid before me and single as a lightning flash, drawn down like a silver seam through the green garment of England. Distance collapses, and time also. Cæsar's Thames is mine, and mine is his. The river escapes into thought's country. I see it in the same instant drifting the hollowed logs of ancient savages and floating out into a future with no horizon. I see the mammoth come down to drink and I watch the towers of Oxford and the mighty fabric of London slowly borne out to sea. Father Thames, who made them all, is lulling them to rest.

ODELL SHEPARD.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Founded 1908 by MARY BAKER EDDY

An International Daily Newspaper

Published daily, except Sundays and holidays, by THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY, 107 Falmouth Street, Boston, Mass.

Communications regarding the conduct of this newspaper, articles and illustrations for publication should be addressed to

THE EDITORIAL BOARD OF THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

If the return of manuscripts is desired, each manuscript must be accompanied by a stamped and addressed envelope, but the Monitor Editorial Board does not hold itself responsible for such communications.

Subscription price, payable in advance, postpaid to all countries:
One year ... $9.00 Three months $2.25
Six months ... $4.50 One month ... 75c
Single copies, 5 cents

Member of the Associated Press

The Associated Press is exclusively entitled to the use or republication of all telegraph and local news credited to it or not otherwise credited in this paper.

All rights of republication of special dispatches herein are reserved to The Christian Science Publishing Society.

The Christian Science Monitor is on sale in Christian Science Reading Rooms throughout the world.

Those who may desire to purchase the Monitor regularly from any news stand where it is not on sale are requested to notify The Christian Science Publishing Society.

Cost of remailing copies of the Monitor is as follows:

Foreign	
14 pages ... 3c	24 to 30 pages 6c
16 to 22 pages 4½c	32 pages ... 7½c

Including Canada, Newfoundland and any Pan-American countries.

United States	
14 pages ... 2c	24 to 30 pages 4c
16 to 22 pages 3c	32 pages ... 5c

NEWS OFFICES

WASHINGTON: 1287-93 National Press Building, Washington, D. C.
EASTERN: 500 Fifth Avenue, New York City.
CENTRAL: 333 North Michigan Avenue, Chicago.
PACIFIC: 625 Market St., San Francisco.
SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA: 210 West Seventh Street, Los Angeles.
EUROPEAN: 2, Adelphi Terrace, London.
PARIS: 3, Avenue de l'Opéra.
BERLIN: Unter den Linden 59A.
GENEVA: 16 rue du Mont Blanc.
ROME: Via Pontanella di Borghese 23.
VIENNA: Reisnerstrasse 42/8 Vienna III.
AUSTRALASIAN: Perpetual Trustees Buildings, 100-104 Queen Street, Melbourne, Victoria, Australia.

BRANCH ADVERTISING OFFICES

New York ... 500 Fifth Ave.
Detroit ... 3-101 General Motors Bldg.
Chicago ... 333 North Michigan Avenue
Miami ... 1229 Ingraham Bldg.
St. Louis ... 1728 Rwy. Exchange Bldg.
Kansas City ... 405 Nat'l Pld. Life Bldg.
San Francisco ... 625 Market Street
Los Angeles ... 210 West Seventh Street
Seattle ... 824 Skinner Bldg.
London ... 1 and 2, Adelphi Terrace
Paris ... 3, Avenue de l'Opéra
Berlin ... Unter den Linden 59A
Florence ... Via Magenta 11

Advertising rates given on application. While endeavoring to accept only reliable advertisements, The Christian Science Publishing Society will not be responsible to the public for advertisements and the right to decline or discontinue any advertisement is reserved.

CIRCULATION SERVICE BUREAUS

NEW ENGLAND: 107 Falmouth Street, Boston, Mass.
EASTERN: 500 Fifth Avenue, New York City.
CENTRAL: 333 North Michigan Avenue, Chicago.
WESTERN: 911 Van Nuys Building, Los Angeles.
EUROPEAN: 1 and 2, Adelphi Terrace, London.

Published by
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY
Boston, Mass., U. S. A.

Publishers of
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE JOURNAL
CHRISTIAN SCIENCE SENTINEL
THE HERALD OF CHRISTIAN SCIENCE
(German Edition)
(French Edition)
(Scandinavian Edition)
(Dutch Edition)
(Braille Edition)
CHRISTIAN SCIENCE QUARTERLY

From One Writer to Another

Newport, Rhode Island.
2d June 1860

My dear Mrs. Gaskell

Your last letter is always the most delightful one I have received from you, and every new one includes in itself the pleasantness of those that have gone before. If the writing was like the receiving I should want one every week, and you would not fail to supply me. Then my imagination would not be so often baffled in trying to see you, and would not have to make memory supply the place of actual present realities. I am very glad that you are going to send me a photograph of yourself, and I shall thank you for it with warmest thanks if it be truly like you. I do not want to have to suit the truthful portrait in my memory to any unfamiliar look—and I would keep that image unchanged until the time when I may see you again.

I do not wonder that people so often begin their letters with questions that may never be answered; for they are the questions that one would ask in talk. Were I to enter on you this morning should I find you all at home, or are you alone there, busily writing? . . . When are you going to Silverdale? Or are you,—but as I am not with you I will ask no more. Only believe that whether I ask or not, whether I ever know the answers or not, I feel as if I were cut off of some of my pleasantest privileges in not asking & not knowing. For truly have you not made me feel at *home* with you, and how can one help desiring to know all home affairs & news?

We left Shady Hill a fortnight ago just as it was most beautiful with the leafing of maples, oaks, beeches & willows and with the blossoming of the apples. But in spite of the absence of these beauties Newport is the pleasanter place at this season, for here there are no harsh East winds like those which blow inland in Massachusetts in May & June, & which serve to explain the Puritanic temper and to excuse the gloom of its Calvinism. . . . Lowell left us this morning after a delightful visit of three or four days during a short recess at college. Yesterday we drove over the Sachuset Beach just within which lie three great promontories of rocky cliff, between which the sea may once have ebbed & flowed out from which it was long since shut out by a double belt of marsh & sand. The cliffs are covered along their sides where the rock is not too steep, or where its perpendicular wall is broken in cracks, with a sturdy growth of cedars and junipers, of oaks and nut-trees. The tops of the cliffs are so level that the wind sweeps over them in winter with such unbroken force that no tree can rise much above them. You look from them far out to sea, and inland over a rough country, with here & there pleasant slopes of hills lying sheltered, & affording broad pastures or open fields for harvests. The view is a fine one, and it is a common tradition that when Bishop Berkeley was living near Newport this place used to be his favourite resort, and that on a broad ledge overhung by rock he wrote that famous book of his (which so few people read now-a-days) the Minute Philosopher. Newport is fuller than almost any other of our towns of legends of all sorts, romantic, geographical & historical,—and it only needs some Hawthorne to make them famous.

And have you read yet "The Marble Faun"? I know nothing that has ever been written about Italy so admirably true not only to the reality of the country but also to all that it suggests to the imagination. Hawthorne's marvellous fineness of perception & observation, and the intensity of his imagination have enabled him to put into words & to give form to what every lover of Italy & Rome has felt while there, but which very few have been able to express even for themselves. He has fixed the vague delights of feeling, & turning them into intellectual possessions makes them serve as the groundwork of new & more distinct enjoyment. . . .

How quickly the end of my second sheet has come! I will write soon again,—if at least you will promise *not* to write to me while you are busy with other writing. I am sure that I may trust Miss Marianne & Miss Meta to let me have news of you all. By the way I have a picture to tell Miss Meta about and a delightful story connected with it. I shall have to write very soon to tell it.

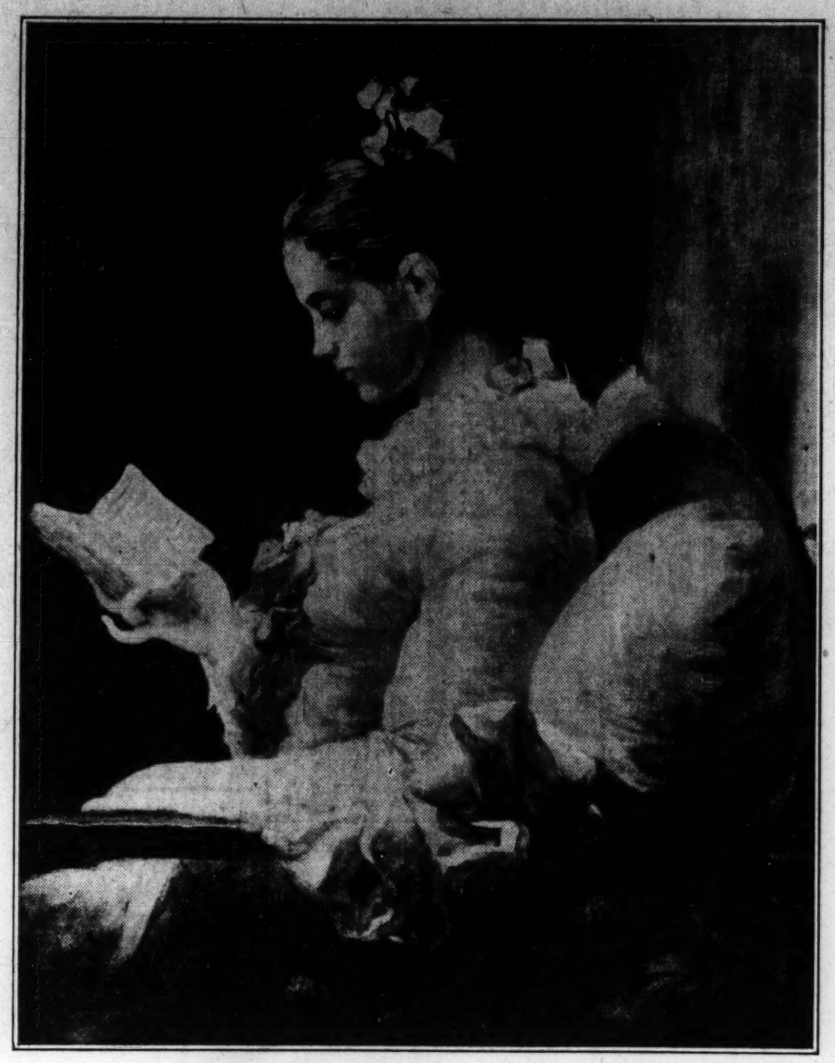
Goodbye
With most grateful & affectionate respect, I am
Ever faithfully yours
CHARLES ELIOT NORTON.

—From "Letters of MRS. GASKELL and CHARLES ELIOT NORTON. 1855-1865." Edited with an introduction by JANE WHITEHILL. (London: Oxford University Press.)

A Psalm of the Waters

Lo! this is a psalm of the waters,—
The wavering, wandering waters:
With languages learned in the forest,
With secrets of earth's lonely caverns,
The mystical waters go by me
On errands of love and of beauty,
On embassies friendly and gentle,
With shimmer of brown and of silver.
In pools of dark quiet they ponder,
Where the birch, and the elm, and the maple
Are dreams in the soul of their stillness.
In eddying spirals they loiter,
For touch of the fern-plumes they linger,
Caress the red mesh of the pine-roots,
And quench the strong thirst of the leafage
That high overhead with its shadows
Requites the soft touch of their giving
Like him whose supreme benediction
Make glad for love's service instinctive
The heart of the Syrian woman. . . .

—S. WEIR MITCHELL, in "Complete Poems."



THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

"La Liseuse," by Fragonard: Exhibited at the Three French Reigns Exhibition, London: Lent by A. W. Erickson

April Afternoon

IN THE year 1732, in a dark room of a gloomy house, in a still more gloomy street, there was born to M. Fragonard, Glovemaker, of Grasse, a son. The Glovemaker decided, there and then, that the boy should follow his trade, and live a thrifty life far removed from gay, fashion-loving Paris.

The alleys in which little Jean found himself, when old enough to play about out-of-doors, were somber and depressing; but the sky above was an unbelievable blue, and the mountain slopes of the Sea-Alps that stretch along Southern France, and dip to the shores of the Mediterranean, were covered with silvery green herbage, golden oranges, and a glory of bright colors upon which, for fifteen years, the boy feasted his eyes. Small wonder that the artist in him rebelled at the routine of clerical life, or that, finding himself chained to an office stool, he fretted and lazed; until his mother, coming to the rescue, sent him to Paris, imploring the famous artist Boucher to make a genius of her young son.

Boucher was kind but firm. Jean, he said, had not sufficient command of his tools to work in his studio, and he advised him to study with Chardin for six months and then report what progress he had made. Chardin, as was his custom with his pupils, put a palette into the eager hands of the boy, gave him sienna as his only pigment; then, telling him to paint "large, solid and true," set him to copy prints of the work of contemporary masters. But for some strange reason Jean was not a success, and Chardin, confessing to his parents that he could make nothing out of him, told him to go.

Alone in Paris, with no one to aid or direct him, the young boy wandered through the city churches, studying the masterpieces that hung on the walls in order to paint them from memory. At the end of the six months, he returned to Boucher with his canvases. The artist was amazed at the progress shown, and gladly welcomed him back to his studio. At the age of twenty, without preparation or technical eligibility, he entered for, and won, the coveted Prix de Rome, and thus his career was established.

Fragonard's brush which, it is said, he handled before he could draw a line, was used with ardor, catching the atmosphere of the age, and transferring it through the wealth of the palette to the canvas.

"La Liseuse" is an excellent example of the artist's radiant use of color. Viewing the work from a little distance, it appears to glow with a sunny light. The translucent, pearly effect is remarkably arresting; and one might well fancy that the vivid beauty of nature, caught by the boy when wandering over the mountain slopes of his native home, inspired the tones reproduced. The gown of the young reader is a lovely yellow, toning to rich golden-brown and amber beneath the arm of the chair.

A delicate white ruffle, caught at the back with a lilac bow, encircles her throat. The ribbons in her hair and at her neck are also lilac, blended with mauve. The hair ranges from pale blue where the light catches it to warm rosy-browns, the same shades being found in the modeling of the downy cushion. The book, resting so charmingly in the small hand, is given added emphasis by reason of the colored edges of the leaves which appear to throw a warm tone up to the cheek, catching the curves of the transparent ear.

The figure, set against a background of gray-blue blended with dull reds, is skillfully placed in an angle produced by the arm of the chair and the vertical line running up behind the head. The balance of light and shade, the serene air and youthful dignity of the model, combined with the delicate and intimate handling, make this work of the last of the great French decorative painters of the eighteenth century outstanding in its compelling charm.

April had never brought a more wistful loveliness to those southern woods. Even March failed to be as blustery as usual. There were a few windy days, of course—windy enough to send dozens of kites soaring upward from the meadow; and to carpet the woods with dried pine needles. With the return of April, Lucy and I resumed our practice of spending frequent afternoons in the woods; seeking new specimens to add to our wild flower garden, and renewing our acquaintance with the birds before they should journey farther north.

Standing on the old wooden bridge (which creaked ominously with the weight of every passing vehicle), we decided gravely that the river had felt the change of seasons more than any other one of our friends. We had stood at this same spot perhaps a week ago—and the river had seemed little more than a sluggish, sullen stream. But now, swollen with the spring rains and overflowing its banks, it rushed beneath the high bridge as if it were carried along by some intensity of purpose incomprehensible to us. Watching the waters flowing so swiftly beneath our feet, Lucy and I easily imagined ourselves on the deck of some river steamer bound for Memphis—or even St. Louis. We were mildly surprised, therefore, when we raised our heads to find that the same familiar scene met our eyes.

A little way up the river bank we found a bit of the fragrant swamp-honeysuckle. Its blossoms with their long curling stamens are rose colored when they first open, and fade day by day to the palest pink. The blossoms appear some time before the leaves, but Lucy and I thought the combination of slender brown stem and pink flowers quite lovely enough without them. While we were still sniffing the air delightedly, Lucy raised a warning forefinger. "S-sh-what was that?" We listened intently for a moment, and the plaintive cry of the rain-crow sounded again from a near-by tree. "A rain-crow!" exclaimed Lucy. "That means dry weather—and this is April, too! I can't quite believe him. You know—I think the rain-crow must be such a timid bird. I've heard them ever so many times—but never seen one."

"Maybe he's just the color of tree bark," I suggested. "Let's look hard and see if we can find this one. He sounds so close." We searched for perhaps twenty minutes, while the peculiar call sounded again and again from the water-oaks near us. But—try as we might—we could catch no glimpse of the elusive rain-crow.

We abandoned our search and wandered on up the slope. Our progress was slow, for the thick pine needles were slippery to our feet, and we amused ourselves occasionally by taking a running slide down hill. This process was discontinued only after an exceptionally long slide landed me perilously near the river. My abrupt descent ended, however, in the discovery of a tiny wild iris, which was something we had long wanted to plant by our pool. We set to work with a couple of sharp sticks to dig it up. We were careful to take up plenty of dirt around the bulb and the delicate roots. We placed the iris, dirt and all, in Lucy's handkerchief, which we had previously dipped in the water. Having found this treasure, we thought it best to start for home. A cardinal darting past us decided our course. "The longest way around?" questioned Lucy.

What about the "iris?" After a critical inspection of its silky purple petals, we decided that the journey would not be too trying. We paused from time to time to pick a few wild violets, both white and purple. We saw jasmine vines loaded with yellow fragrant blossoms, twined around old stumps, over a rickety fence, and framing the windows of a deserted cabin. High over our heads the redbud trees were in full flower, and each passing breeze sent down a shower of the small red-purple blossoms. It was an uphill, down-dale road we were taking, but each new turn brought some unexpected delight. A rabbit scampered off through the underbrush, a bobolink poured forth a rich melody from a full heart. Many of the birds we saw were strangers to us, but we caught occasional glimpses of our friends—the mocking-bird, the yellow-hammer and the strident-voiced jay.

It seemed that we had unwittingly saved the best for the last, for the last little valley was white with dogwood beneath the tall and silent pines. Only an infrequent streak of sunlight gleamed through the trees, for dogwood thrives best in shady spots. There was much of it here—so much that the entire valley appeared, when seen from a distance, to be wearing a snowy mantle. Lucy and I gazed down upon the trees in silence for a time before starting down the faintly defined path. We stopped again beneath a tree whose branches hung unusually low. "You remember what grandfather told us about dogwood?" Lucy queried. "These white petals are really not petals at all, but bracts—and the real dogwood flowers are these tiny green ones in the center."

"Um-m," I murmured, being interested in dogwood from an artistic rather than a botanical standpoint. "They wouldn't amount to much without the bracts, though."

Lucy was forced to admit the soundness of this opinion. We sat down to rest beneath the shelter of the trees. It was quite a long time before we felt any urge to continue our journey; but such a procedure became necessary we realized, glancing at our prized iris. We arose reluctantly, and, crossing the valley, continued on up the slope. It was with many a backward glance that we made our way homeward. The sun sank lower, and the dark pines began to take on a strangely grim aspect. We quickened our pace. The orchard was visible as we reached the crest of the hill. Grandmother was waiting for us near the gate, and we hurried to share with her some of the loveliness of that April afternoon.

C. C.

Invitation

That pink and gray eucalyptus
Belongs to the pigeons!
She stretched out her arm to them
When she was a little tree.
Since, she has belonged to them!

See that flock of them now,
Whirling in pink and gray circles,
Wheels of uncertainty,
Between the lovely sketchiness
Of her structural irregularity
And the blue of the lake
Just beyond, there.
You know quite certainly
They intend settling
In that quiet gray friendliness,
Yet must assume a brief freedom,
A surface indifference,
In those whirling pink and gray
circles!

With a suddenness,
Quite too accurate
To be unpremeditated,
They settle!
The arm is longer and stronger
Then when the eucalyptus was a
little tree,—
Room now for holding a whole flock.

It has made her life very gay,—
That youthful decision
To stretch out her arm
To the pink and gray pigeons!

MYRTLE SUTHERLAND.

"Remember ye not the former things"

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

TO THOSE groping for a way out of a so-called irreparable blunder, or resigned to a life of unhappiness and forbidden joys, comes the comforting promise in Isaiah: "Thus saith the Lord, . . . Remember ye not the former things, neither consider the things of old. Behold, I will do a new thing; now it shall spring forth; shall ye not know it? . . . I, even I, am he that blotteth out thy transgressions for mine own sake, and will not remember thy sins." One of the subtle and deceptive arguments of mortal mind is that which would have us believe that we can make a mistake from which there is no way to escape. As if God, Principle, Mind, could be helpless before a mistake, and powerless to help us, when He is infinite and maintains His own creation in perfect harmony!

In the light of Christian Science, Isaiah's words show plainly that there is a way out of any seeming maze of discord, no matter how angry appear the waters, how desolate seems the desert, or how dense the wilderness of human experience. In this light we see that our thinking must first be changed, and we learn the way to accomplish this. Concerning the nature of discord, Mrs. Eddy has written in "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" (p. 353), "When we learn that error is not real, we shall be ready for progress, 'forgetting those things which are behind.'" The first step toward progress is, then, willingness to "learn that error is not real." We cannot go forward and take with us regret, remorse, or any of the joy-robbing remembrances of past mistakes, nor should we allow them to mar our present usefulness and happiness. When we have taken the first step, there will be no desire to carry any longer the burden of errors which we thought were necessary or inevitable, but which always resulted in pain and heartache.

The record of spiritual creation in the first chapter of Genesis makes no mention of evil. Since evil is not of God's creating, it logically follows that it is not real. Then to look back upon some false step as having power to mar our own or another's present happiness and well-being would be to give reality to that which is only a dream, because it has no creator. The man of God's creating could not make a blunder, nor could he be influenced or harmed by evil. To see and acknowledge this truth concerning the perfection of the real man is the way out of human dilemmas. When we see that they are unreal because they are no part of man, we are "ready for progress." To be ready for the present good for which we ask in faith, and which is rightfully ours as the children of God, we need to let go of the things which are behind, and which lead our thoughts away from our heritage; and this is not difficult when the unreality of error is acknowledged.

What may have been Peter's struggle to overcome the belief that he had made a mistake which could not be corrected! He thrice denied that he had ever known Christ Jesus! But even this could not annul the purposes of good, or prevent the continuous fulfillment in him of God's law. Three days after his denial of the Master came Jesus' glorious resurrection, followed later by his happy morning meal with the disciples by the Sea of Tiberias, and then his ascension. When Jesus stood on the shore and told the disciples to cast their net on the right side of the ship, Peter was there and knew the joy of drawing in a full net of fishes as a result of obedience to Jesus' command. Rather than wait to come in the boat with the others, he "cast himself into the sea" in his eagerness to reach his Master. He did not dally with remorse and self-condemnation, but letting go of the mistake that was now behind he made the most of the glorious opportunity to be with his Master again. Then Peter was given further opportunity to blot out the unhappy experience. Three times Jesus asked him, "Lovest thou me?" and three times Peter declared his love for the Saviour. Moreover, by healing sickness and sin and raising the dead, he proved his love for Jesus and obeyed his command to feed his sheep.

To believe, then, that a mistake must stand, that it cannot be corrected or blotted out, is equal to believing that evil is more powerful than good, and that is unthinkable. Everything we learn about God and man made after His likeness assures us that there is nothing to bind us to a wrong condition other than false belief that we must continue in it. The power of God's presence, understood, is able to unclasp the hold of any erroneous belief.

That we cannot see at once the manner in which God's plan is to be accomplished need not disturb us. Love for God's laws and obedience to them, faith in the almightiness of good and willingness to follow as its directing is unfolded to us, will bring blessings into our experience far more wonderful than our fondest human hopes and planning.

A Little Dog Runs Away

Altogether, 'Winks was in a bad way when he came to the gate of Miss Clementine Williams' house, which fronted on the great Sidney to Melbourne road.

The gate attracted 'Winks attention. It was white wicket like the gate at Grey Farm. There was no large inhospitable dog raging upon its inner side—apparently unable to wait to wet its lips with 'Winks.

This was a quiet gate. 'Winks sat beside it for a long while. Presently, he squeezed under the gate and trotted questioningly up the flower-edged path, his tail still tightly down, and making many stops to listen. . . .

Miss Clementine had watched his progress up the path. At the foot of the two veranda steps he stopped, and they looked at each other.

"Good evening, little dog," said Miss Clementine; it was the sort of voice that a little dog likes. Not over-familiar, nor condescending.

'Winks came up the steps, which were tall and caused a little embarrassing difficulty with his short hind legs—but the old lady did not laugh. He stood before her with his head on one side, looking at her very earnestly. Then he sat solemnly down and extended his stubby forepaw. The old lady shook it as one who fully realized the position of a little dog who needed help if it could be given as between gentlemen, but who had no intention of fawning for it.

"We will," she said, "go and see what we can find for supper—please hang your hat and coat in the hall."

It was at about noon next day that two very battered little boys looked over the fence and gave a simultaneous shriek of "'Winks!"

For a moment 'Winks stood still in the middle of the path, and then his tail became an almost invisible quiver with its wagging. He flew down the path, and the two boys fell on their knees in the dust to embrace him. And then they writhed and rolled and wagged in an inextricable mixture of small boys and smaller dog.

The old lady rose and went to her telephone. When she received her number she said: "When I rang you this morning in answer to your advertisement for your little dog, I only had your dog. Now your two lost boys have just come through the gate. . . . Yes, I know they are your boys. You told me this morning that the little dog left home because he was punished for something he had not done. I could see that he remembered it when he met the boys. Now he is rolling with them in my prize petunias—forgiving mankind."

Later, when John Grey came to retrieve his property, and pressed the reward upon her, she shook her head.

"No. But you can send boys and dog to see me now and then—I have petunias to spare," she said.

—"'Winks, His Book," by DOROTHY COTTRELL. (Boston: Houghton Mifflin.)

SCIENCE AND HEALTH
With Key to the Scriptures
by
MARY BAKER EDDY

The original, standard, and only Textbook on Christian Science Mind-healing, in one volume of 700 pages, is published in the following editions:—

Library Edition, cloth	$3.00
Vest Pocket Edition, ooze khaki, black or blue morocco, Bible paper	3.00
Stiff Leather Edition, same paper as library edition	4.00
Students' Edition, with index to marginal headings, black or blue morocco, Oxford India Bible paper	4.00
Pocket Edition, black or blue morocco, Oxford India Bible paper	5.00
Edition de Luxe, black or blue levant, heavy Oxford India Bible paper, wide margins	8.50
Large Type Edition, black morocco, Bible paper	11.50
Braille Edition, Grade One and a Half, for the Blind, 5 vols.	12.50
FRENCH TRANSLATION	
Library Edition, cloth	$3.50
Pocket Edition, cloth, Oxford India Bible paper	4.50
Pocket Edition, black morocco, Oxford India Bible paper	7.50
GERMAN TRANSLATION	
Library Edition, cloth	$3.50
Pocket Edition, cloth, Oxford India Bible paper	4.50
Pocket Edition, black morocco, Oxford India Bible paper	7.50

The book may be read or purchased at Christian Science Reading Rooms throughout the world, or sent prepaid to any address.

Other works by Mrs. Eddy may also be read or purchased at Christian Science Reading Rooms. A complete catalogue sent on request.

Address orders and make remittances payable to

HARRY I. HUNT
Publishers' Agent
107 Falmouth St., Boston, U. S. A.

Financial: Market Quotations

Trading Quickens As Market Moves Briskly Upward

Strength of Commodities Lends Fresh Impetus to Stock Prices

NEW YORK, April 13 (AP)—The stock market turned abruptly upward after midday today, as bullishness received fresh stimulus from strength of commodities.

After a listless morning, trading quickened on the advance, and many issues registered gains of 1 to 3 points. Strong support for wheat, after a sag in the early dealings, evidently gave momentum to the movement in shares. Cotton, sugar, silver, and several other commodity markets were firm.

Rails were firm. Allied Chemical, Norfolk & Western, Homestake and American Sugar Refining rose three points or more.

Other issues advancing two to three included Union Pacific, American Telephone, Santa Fe, du Pont, Corn Products, International Silver and American Can. U. S. Steel rose 1½.

Turnover approximated 1,600,000 shares.

Strength in shares was particularly notable in those issues calculated to benefit from higher commodity prices.

Inflation Talk

Pronounced weakness of the American dollar in foreign exchange dealings gave new impetus to the discussions of possible inflation. Foreign exchange dealers said selling of the dollar abroad seemed to represent fresh bear speculation, evidently based on the urging of inflation by some members of Congress. Nevertheless, usually well-informed quarters in the financial district understood that, according to present plans, such inflationary steps as might be taken would be through expansion of credit.

While some conservative quarters of Wall Street viewed the advance with some skepticism, in view of the low level of corporate earnings, others felt that first quarter reports had been largely discounted, and expressed much encouragement over reports of business improvement in various lines in the last fortnight.

Reports of last week's movement of freight by individual carriers indicated that the total to be published Saturday would show some recession from the previous week, but that it would be less than seasonal.

Bond Market Quiet

The bond market continued to tread softly today, and prices, as a whole, followed a rather narrow range in trading that at times verged on dullness.

United States Government securities, after sagging yesterday, displayed rallying tendencies, but the turnover in most of this list was negligible. Liberty Fourth 4¼s registered a small gain and were the most active of the Federal Group. Government bond dealers were still in the dark, apparently, as to whether the Treasury intends to call either part or all of this issue, or will delay action for another six months.

German obligations were again disquieting factors in the foreign department, renewed liquidation coming into the Reich 5½s and 7s and some of the German corporation, municipal and state issues. Losses in this section ranged from 1 to around 3 points. An easier tone was shown by bonds of Argentina, Australia, Belgium, France and Japan.

Domestic railway liens mulled about uncertainly, influenced probably by indifferent freight car loadings reports and problems having to do with adjustments which may be required by the Government's forthcoming transportation regulations. Improvement was exhibited by some bonds of Union Pacific, Alleghany Corporation, Baltimore & Ohio, Chicago & North Western, New York Central, Southern Pacific and Southern.

While several of the secondary utilities and industrials came back for gains of a point or more, the higher grade maturities in these divisions were hesitant. Recoveries were recorded by issues of American & Foreign Power, American Smelting, Chile Copper, Goodyear, International Telephone, Texas Corporation, U. S. Rubber and Western Union.

Chicago Board

(Reported by Clark, Childs & Keech, Boston)

	Wheat Open	High	Low	Close	Net Chg
May	.58½	.60¾	.58¼	.60¼	+1½
July	.59⅞	.62½	.59⅜	.61½	+1¾
September	.60⅞	.63¼	.60½	.62¾	+1¾
	Corn				
May	.31½	.32½	.30¾	.32⅜	+1½
July	.33¼	.34⅞	.33	.34½	+1¼
September	.35¼	.36⅝	.35	.36½	+1⅜
	Oats				
May	.19⅞	.20¾	.19⅞	.20¾	+ ¾
July	.20½	.21	.20½	.21	+ ¼
September	.20½	.21¼	.20⅜	.21⅛	+ ⅛
	Lard				
May	4.37	4.50	4.30	4.45	+.05
July	4.45	4.57	4.42	4.55	+.05
September	4.55	4.70	4.52	4.67	+.05

Winnipeg Wheat	High	Low	Last	Net Chg
May	.53⅜	.51¾	.52¾	+ ½
July	.54½	.53	.53⅞	+ ½
October	.56⅜	.54¾	.55¾	+ ½

Commodity Prices

NEW YORK, April 13—The following are commodity prices quoted on the floor of the New York Produce Exchange and comparisons with last week and a year ago:

	Apr.13	Wk.ago	Yr.ago
Wheat, No. 2 red	$.83¾	$.79⅞	$.74½
Corn, No. 2 yellow	.47⅞	.51⅜	.50
Oats, No. 2 white	.32	.32½	.35¼
Flour	4.35	4.15	4.55
Beef, family	10.75	10.75	13.50
Pork	17.00	16.00	16.50
Lard	.0315	.0305	.0490
Cotton, Mid Up	.0680	.0665	.0625
Zinc	.0310	.0300	.0280
Iron	13.34	13.34	15.64
Steel, bil Pitt	26.00	26.00	27.00
Copper	.05½	.95	.05¾
Tin	.252	.2512	.1850
Rubber	.03⅜	.03	.0303
Sugar	.0420	.0420	.0390
Lead	.0312½	.0287½	.03
Printcloths	.023⅝	.021⅛	.033¼

London Quotations

LONDON, April 13 (AP)—Consols for money today were 76⅝. De Beers 4¾, and Rand Mines 5⅝. Money was ⅜; discount rates—short bills ½-⅝, and three-month bills ⅝-¾.

Closing Prices on N. Y. Stock Exchange

1933 High	Low	Div. in $		Sales	High	Low	Last Apr.13	Last Apr.12
18¾	13⅛	1.20	Abraham & Str	100	18⅞	18¼	18⅞	18⅞
5¾	3	..	Adams Express	1200	4⅜	4⅛	4⅜	4¼
15¾	8	..	Adams Millis	1300	9¼	8⅞	9¼	8¾
10½	7¾	1.20	Allaliated Prod	300	9⅛	9	9⅛	..
64½	47½	3	Air Reduction	7588	60⅝	58¼	58¾	58¼
1¼	½	..	Airway Elec App	100	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	..
15⅝	11⅛	.60	Alaska-Juneau	2700	14⅞	14⅜	14⅝	14
1⅝	⅞	..	Alleghany Corp	1100	1⅛	⅞	1⅛	⅞
89⅛	70¾	6	Allied Chem	12900	86	82⅜	85¼	82⅛
9⅞	6	..	Allis Chalmers	1300	9½	9	9¼	8¾
27	18½	2	*Amerada	1500	27	24½	27	25
14⅜	7¼	..	Am Ag Ch Del	700	12¾	11⅜	13¼	..
13⅞	8	..	Am Bank Note	1300	13⅜	12½	12⅝	12¾
39⅞	34	3	Am Bank Note pf	20	36	36	36	..
3½	1	..	Am Beet Sugar	1500	3½	3¼	3½	3¼
16⅜	2¾	..	Am Beet Sug pf	150	16⅜	15¼	15½	15
15½	9⅛	.60	Am Brake S&F	1800	15½	14½	15¼	14½
76	60	7	Am Brake S&F pf	10	75	75	75	..
62¾	49½	4	Am Can	8400	62½	59½	62	60
128¾	112	7	Am Can pf	100	119½	119½	119½	..
9¾	6⅛	..	Am Car & Fdry	700	9¾	8¾	9¾	8⅞
22⅞	15	..	Am Car & F pf	300	22⅞	22¾	22⅞	..
40	34	3½	Am Chicle	300	37⅛	36	36½	..
4	2	..	Am Colotype	100	2	2	2	..
22⅜	13	..	Am Com Alcohol	900	18	17¾	17⅞	17⅜
8⅛	3⅞	..	Am & For Pow	2700	5⅜	5	5⅜	4⅞
14⅞	7¼	..	Am & For Pow pf	500	11	9⅛	11	9
12	6½	..	Am & For Pow 6	900	8½	7	8⅛	7
9¾	4⅜	..	Am & For Pw 2pf	2100	6½	5½	6⅛	5½
5½	4⅛	1	Am Hawaiian	300	5½	5¼	5¼	..
19½	13½	..	Am Hide & L pf	100	18	18	18	..
6½	3⅝	..	Am Ice	200	5⅜	5½	5½	5½
8⅜	4¼	..	Am International	2400	7¾	7	7⅜	6⅞
½	⅜	..	Am La France	100	⅜	⅜	⅜	..
10⅜	5⅛	..	Am Locomotive	2800	10¾	9⅝	10½	9⅝
35	17¾	..	Am Loco pf	300	39	28½	35	27½
5½	3⅛	..	Am Metal	1500	5½	5	5½	4⅛
9¼	4	..	Am Power & Lt	5600	5½	4⅜	4⅝	4⅜
24½	9⅞	1½	Am P&L 6% pf	400	12½	13	13½	12½
21½	9	1¼	AM P&L 5% pf	700	11¼	10⅛	11¼	10¼
7⅞	4⅝	..	Am Radiator	2400	7⅝	7⅛	7⅛	7¼
10⅜	5¾	..	Am Rolling Mill	1200	9⅜	8½	9⅜	8¾
19¼	10¾	..	Am Smelt & Ref	5400	19½	17¾	18⅞	17⅜
47	31	..	Am Smelt & R pf	200	34¼	34¼	34¼	..
35	20½	..	Am SmeR 6% pf	100	35	35	35	33
8⅜	4⅝	..	Am Steel Fdries	1400	8	7½	7¾	7⅜
56	37⅜	2	Am Steel F pf	10	45	45	45	..
35¼	30	2½	Am Stores	500	33¼	32⅜	33¼	32¾
42¾	21½	2	Am Sug Ref	2700	42¾	42⅜	42½	39½
96½	80	7	Am Sug Ref pf	200	95¾	95⅜	95¾	94
109⅝	89¾	9	Am Tel & Tel	23200	94⅜	91⅝	93¼	91¾
18⅝	11	..	Am Type F pf	20	11¾	11⅜	11⅜	11¼
19½	10⅞	1	Am W Wk W E	7100	13½	12⅜	13½	12¾
16¾	9½	1	Am WW&E ct	100	11	11	11	10¼
6½	3½	..	Am Woolen	500	5¾	5¼	5¾	5½
31¾	22⅝	..	Am Woolen pf	1300	31¾	29¼	31	28¼
4⅜	2¼	..	Am Zinc Lead&S	300	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞	3¼
29½	25	..	Am Zinc L&S pf	100	27	27	27	29½
9⅜	5	..	Anaconda Cop	7600	8½	7¾	8⅜	7⅝
15⅛	8½	.60	Anchor Cap	200	12½	12	12½	..
15⅝	9¾	1	Archer Daniels	1400	15⅜	14⅞	15⅛	14½
100	93	7	Archer Dan pf	10	100	100	100	..
2⅜	1⅛	..	Armour Ill A	1600	2¼	2	2⅛	2⅛
1½	¾	..	Armour Ill B	1300	1¼	1⅛	1⅛	1¼
14¼	7	..	Armour Ill pf	400	13⅞	13⅜	13⅝	13
2	1½	..	Arnold Constable	200	2	1¾	2	..
51½	48½	..	Artloom Corp pf	100	50	50	50	..
1¼	⅞	..	Asso Apparel Ind	200	1	1	1	..
6⅛	3½	..	Asso Dry Goods	2500	6⅛	5⅝	6	5¾
32	18	..	Asso Dry G 1pf	500	32	30	32	31½
28	15	..	Asso Dry G 2pf	100	28	28	28	26
47⅛	24⅜	..	Atchison T&SF	11200	43⅜	41⅜	42¾	41¼
68	50	5	Atchison pf	300	55	55	55	55
26⅛	16½	..	Atl Coast Line	700	20⅞	19¼	20¾	19¼
17¼	12⅜	1	Atl Refining	6400	17⅛	16¼	17	16⅜
13¼	9	..	Atlas Powder	400	12	11¼	11⅞	11
66	60	6	Atlas Powder pf	10	61	61	61	..
56½	31¼	2	Auburn Auto	2400	37⅜	35⅜	36¼	35½
8	5½	..	Aviation Corp Del	4700	7⅜	7⅛	7⅜	7
			—B—					
6¼	3½	..	Baldwin Locomot	1800	4¼	3⅝	4	3⅞
15⅜	9½	..	Baldwin Loco pf	30	11⅜	10⅜	11½	10¼
12⅝	8¼	..	Balt & Ohio	5 400	10	9½	9¾	9⅛
15⅜	9½	..	Balt & Ohio pf	1100	11⅞	10⅜	10¾	11
74	68½	6½	Bamberger pf	310	74	73	73	..
4¼	3	..	Barnsdall A	5100	4¼	3⅞	4¼	4
12½	7	..	Beatrice Cream	1500	12½	11⅝	12½	12
62½	45	7	Beatrice Cr pf	100	62	62	62	..
50¾	45	3	Beech-Nut Pack	600	50¾	50	50¾	..
5	3½	..	Belding Hem	300	4½	4	4½	..
65½	62¼	4.09	Belg Nat Rys pf	100	64½	64½	64½	..
11½	6⅝	..	Bendix Aviation	7300	9⅝	9⅛	9½	9⅛
15¾	9	..	Best & Co	2900	15¾	14⅜	15⅜	14¼
18	10⅛	..	Bethlehem Steel	11300	17⅞	16¾	17⅜	16½
39¾	25¼	..	Bith Steel pf	600	38½	36¼	38½	35¼
8	3½	..	Blaw Knox	700	6⅞	6⅝	6⅞	6½
14¾	9½	..	Bohn Alum & Br	300	14⅜	14	14¼	14
26⅜	18	1.60	Borden	4600	23⅞	22¼	23⅜	22⅞
9¾	5½	..	Borg Warner	900	8⅞	8¼	8⅞	8¾
5⅞	2⅝	..	Briggs Mfg	300	4	3⅝	4	3¾
31	21¾	..	Brooklyn Man T	13200	30¼	29⅞	29½	29½
80⅞	64	6	Brooklyn M T pf	500	79	78⅜	78¾	78
5	3½	..	Brooklyn Queens	200	4½	4½	4½	4
45½	38	6	Brooklyn Q pf	100	38	38	38	..
5	1¾	..	Brunswick Balke	200	4½	4¼	4½	4⅜
⅝	⅛	..	Bruns-Terminal	100	⅝	⅝	⅝	..
3½	2	..	Bucyrus Erie	700	3⅜	3	3⅜	..
36	20½	2	Bucyrus E pf	140	30	28	28⅜	..
4⅛	2¾	..	Bucyrus E cv pf	900	4	3¾	4	3½
2¾	1	..	Budd Wheel	500	1½	1⅜	1⅜	1¼
9⅞	6⅛	.40	Burroughs Add	600	9½	9¼	9⅜	9⅜
1	½	..	Butte Cop & Zinc	100	¾	¾	¾	..
4¾	2½	..	Bullard	300	3¾	2½	3⅜	3¾
15	8½	..	Byers	700	13⅞	13	13⅛	12⅝
			—C—					
13¾	7⅞	..	Calif Packing	800	13½	12¾	13⅜	12¾
3½	2	..	Campbell Wy&C	100	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	..
3¼	2	..	Calumet & Hecla	800	2⅝	2⅜	2½	2⅝
11¾	7½	1	Canada Dry	700	11	10⅝	10⅝	11
14⅝	7½	..	Canadian Pacific	2000	8⅞	8¼	8⅝	8⅝
18	14	1	Cannon Mills	600	19	17¼	18¾	..
52¼	30½	..	Case Thresh		50¾	47½	49¾	47¾
10	5½	..	Caterpillar Trac	4100	10	9¼	10	9⅛
9	4½	..	Celanese Corp	600	7¼	7	7¼	6⅞
24½	14	1½	Central Aguirre	1200	23¾	22½	23⅝	22½
12	5⅞	..	Cerro de Pasco	2100	12	10⅜	11½	10½
20¾	14⅞	2	Chesapeake Corp	900	17¾	17¼	17¾	17
03½	24⅜	2½	Ches & Ohio	3000	28½	28	28½	28
3	1⅜	..	Chi & Gt West	100	2	2	2	..
8⅜	2½	..	Chi & G W pf	100	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞	4
3½	1½	..	Chi Mil & St P pf	2100	2¼	2¼	2¼	2¼
6½	1¼	..	Chi & N'western	600	3	2⅞	3	2⅞
9¼	2	..	Chi & N'west pf	300	4⅞	4¾	4⅞	5
4	2⅛	..	Chi Pneu Tool	100	2⅜	2⅝	2⅝	2¾
7½	2⅞	..	Chi RI&P 6%	100	3¼	3¼	3¼	3
8⅞	6⅛	1	Chi Yellow Cab	80	7½	7½	7½	..
96	5	..	*Chickasha Cot O	200	9½	9½	9½	..
4	2	1	Childs Company	700	3⅜	3	3¼	3
17¼	7¾	..	Chrysler	25500	12½	11⅝	12⅜	11⅜
12½	7⅛	2	City Ice & Fuel	100	11¾	11¾	11¾	11⅞
1	¼	..	City Stores	100	½	½	½	..
12½	10	1	Cluett Peabody	100	11½	11½	11½	..
90½	90	7	Cluett Pbdy pf	100	50½	50½	50½	90
13	7	..	Colgate-Palm-P	500	9½	9⅛	9½	9½
7⅛	3½	..	Colo Fuel & Ir	400	5¾	5½	5¾	5¾
17¾	9	.80a	Columbia Gas	4400	12¼	11½	12	11⅝
77⅝	50	6	Columbia G pf A	400	80	80	80	80
10⅝	6⅝	..	Columbia Pic vtc	400	8	8	8	8
35¾	23⅛	2	Columbian Carb	1800	33¼	31¾	32½	31¾
20½	18½	1¾	Comm Cr 7% pf	220	18¾	18½	18½	18¾
76½	70	6½	Comm Cred 1pf	170	70½	70	70	70
24⅛	16	3	Comm Cred A	100	16½	16½	16½	..
20⅛	18⅛	2	Com Cr 8% pf B	300	18½	18½	18½	18½
25	18	2	Comm Inv Tr	1500	23⅞	23	23¾	23
14⅞	9	.60	Comm Solvents	4100	14⅞	14⅛	14¾	13⅞
2⅞	1⅜	..	Comwlth & So	1500	1½	1½	1½	1½
9⅜	7⅜	.60	Congoleum Nairn	400	8⅜	8¼	8⅜	7¾
4¼	1¾	..	Consol Film Ind	100	2½	2½	2½	..
11⅞	5⅞	..	Consol Film pf	200	7⅝	7½	7½	..
63¼	40	4	Consol Gas	6300	46⅜	44½	45⅞	43⅞
5½	2¼	..	Consol Laundries	300	2½	2¼	2¼	..
64	5	..	Consol Oil	3200	6¼	5⅞	6¼	5⅞
¾	⅛	..	Consol Textile	100	½	½	½	⅜
2½	1⅜	..	Container A	300	2⅜	2¼	2⅜	2⅜
1¼	¼	..	Container B	400	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	1
4¾	3	..	Cont Baking A	600	4¾	4½	4½	..
⅞	½	..	Cont Baking B	200	¾	¾	¾	⅝
41⅛	36	4	Cont Baking pf	600	40½	39¾	40⅛	39½
46⅜	35½	2	Cont Can	2300	46⅝	45½	46½	45½
17¼	10½	1.20	Cont Insurance	700	15⅛	14	15	13½
2¾	1	..	Cont Motors	200	1⅝	1⅜	1⅜	1¼
6¾	4⅞	..	Cont Oil	4800	7¾	6¾	7¼	6¾
59⅞	45⅜	3	Corn Products	2100	59⅝	57¾	59½	57½
145¾	117½	7	Corn Prod pf	60	128	128	128	..
4¼	2⅜	..	Coty	300	3	3	3	..
28⅞	23	2	Cream of Wheat	900	27¾	27⅛	27¾	27½
23½	14¼	..	Crown Cork & S	700	21⅞	20½	21	20½
16	6	4	Crown Will Pap pf	10	16	16	16	..
16	9	..	Crucible Steel	200	12½	12	12	11¾
24	16	..	Crucible Steel pf	110	20½	20	20½	19
1¾	½	..	Cuba Co	500	1¾	1⅝	1⅝	1¾
5¾	1⅜	..	Cuban Am Sug	2100	5⅜	4⅞	5¼	5¼
41	10	..	Cuban Am S pf	120	38½	36	38	38
29	20¾	2¼	Cudahy Packing	100	26⅛	26½	26½	26¼
11⅞	6½	..	Curtis Publishing	200	9¾	9¾	9¾	9½
8⅝	30	..	Curtis Pub pf	100	34½	34½	34½	34½
2½	1½	..	Curtiss-Wright	400	1¾	1⅝	1¾	1⅝
3⅜	2	..	Curtiss-Wright A	200	2⅜	2½	2½	2½
			—D—					
9⅞	6¼	.20	Deere & Co pf	600	9½	9	9½	9½
58¼	37⅝	..	Del & Hudson	2600	51	49½	50½	49½
27⅜	17½	..	Del Lack & W	900	21¼	20½	20¾	20⅜
19¼	17½	1	Diamond Match	200	18⅜	18¼	18⅜	..
15⅞	12	1¶	Dome Mines	4500	15	14⅜	14⅝	14¼
52¼	30½	..	Dominion Stores	200	14½	14½	14½	..
10	5½	..	Douglas A	606	13	12⅜	12⅞	12¼
3¾	2½	..	Dresser B	200	2½	2⅜	2½	2¼
43	32½	2	du Pont de Nem	15600	40⅞	39	40½	38⅝
106	98½	6	du Pont deb	300	99	98½	99	98½
			—E—					
61⅜	46	3	Eastman Kodak	2100	55¼	53	55¼	52⅞
6	3½	..	Eaton Axle & Sp	100	4½	4½	4½	4½
20⅞	10	..	Elec Auto-Lite	1800	14	13	13⅜	13
2⅜	1	..	Elec Boat	1100	2¼	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛
1¾	1	..	Elec & Mus Ind	100	1½	1¼	1¼	1¼
7⅞	3½	..	Elec Pow & Lt	900	4½	4	4⅜	4
20½	7½	..	ElecPow & L pf	200	9½	9¼	9½	..
18¾	6½	..	El Pw&L 6% pf	100	8	8	8	..
27	21	2	Elec Sto Battery	500	27½	27	27½	26¼
32¼	26	3	Endicott Johnson	100	31¼	31¼	31¼	32¼
107½	107	7	Endicott John pf	100	107½	107½	107½	..
11	6½	1	Equitable Off Bg	100	7	7	7	..
6½	3¾	..	Erie RR	100	4½	4½	4½	..
7¾	4½	..	Erie RR 1pf	100	5½	5½	5½	5⅜
1½	⅞	..	Evans Products	800	1	⅞	1	..
			—F—					
15⅛	10	..	Fairbanks M pf	20	14	14	14	..
3½	1⅜	..	Fed Water Serv	500	1⅞	1⅝	1⅝	2¼
18¾	10¼	1.20	Fidelity Phe F In	600	15¼	13⅜	15¼	13½
86	81	6½	Filene's pf	100	81	81	81	..
14⅜	9½	.40	Firestone T & R	700	12¾	11	11¾	10½
63⅜	42	6	Firstn T&R pf A	600	50	49½	50	49
56	43	2½	Firstn Nat Stores	1200	49½	48	49	47½
97	85	6	Florsheim S pf	300	85	85	85	85
10½	4½	..	Foster-Wheeler	800	9¼	8¾	9	8¼
21	13⅜	1.10	Fourth Nat Inv	1200	18½	17½	18½	18½
2½	¾	..	Fox Film A	500	1⅛	1	1	1
26⅜	16½	2	Freeport Texas	1500	24½	22¾	24	22¼
			—G—					
9	6½	..	Gamewell	10	7	7	7	..
4¾	2⅜	..	Gen Am Inv	1000	4¾	4	4⅜	..
20⅜	13¾	1	Gen Am Tnk Car	2500	19⅜	19	19⅜	19½
7⅞	4⅝	..	Gen Asphalt	1000	7½	6⅞	7½	7
16	13	2	Gen Baking	600	15¼	15	15	15
3½	2½	..	Gen Bronze	300	3¼	3¼	3¼	3½
12	6½	..	Gen Cable pf	70	7¼	7¼	7¼	7¼
16⅜	10½	.40	Gen Electric	17500	14⅜	13⅞	14⅜	14
12	11¼	.60	Gen Elec Sp	800	11½	11⅜	11⅜	11½
28¾	21	1.60	Gen Foods	7500	26⅝	25½	26¼	25⅝
1½	⅝	..	Gen Gas & E A	300	⅝	⅝	⅝	⅝
9¼	3½	6c	Gen G & E cv pf	300	4¾	4¾	4¾	..
47⅜	35½	3	Gen Mills	1000	47¾	46	47¼	47
14⅞	10	..	Gen Motors	32500	14	13⅜	13⅞	13⅜
77¼	65½	5	Gen Mot 5½ pf	1000	68½	68	68	68⅜
3½	2½	..	Gen Out Ad	600	3½	3¼	3	3
20⅞	13¼	1	Gen Ry Signal	800	20½	19½	20	19¼
⅞	⅜	..	Gen Realty	200	⅝	⅝	½	½
20¼	11½	1	Gillette Saf Ras	2300	13	12½	13	12¾
1⅞	¾	..	Gimbel Bros	600	1⅜	1¼	1⅜	1⅜
9½	5¼	..	Gimbel Bros pf	100	8	8	8	..
6⅝	3¾	..	Glidden	1700	5¼	5	5¼	5
6¼	3	..	Gobel (Adolf)	3000	6¼	5⅝	6⅛	5⅝
16⅞	12	1.20	Gold Dust	1800	16⅜	15½	16¼	15½
6½	3	..	Goodrich	3000	5⅞	5¼	5⅛	5⅛
18¼	9	..	Goodrich pf	1000	15½	14½	14½	..
18¾	9¼	..	Goodyear	7500	18⅜	17½	18	18¾
45	27¾	2	Goodyear 1pf	2000	43½	39¼	42¾	39⅝
2½	1	..	Graham Paige	3100	1¾	1½	1½	1½
6¼	3⅛	..	Granby	500	6½	5⅞	6¼	..
6¼	3¾	..	Grand Union	2000	4¾	3⅞	4⅛	4¼
21⅜	15⅜	1	Grant (WT)	500	21	19½	12	20½
11⅜	4⅜	..	Great Nor pf	800	8¼	8	8¼	7½
7	5⅛	..	Great Nor Ore	1000	6⅜	6	6⅜	6
14½	7	..	Great West Sug	4500	15	13⅞	14⅝	13⅞
100	72½	7	Great W Sug pf	90	100	99	100	98
1¼	⅜	..	Grigsby-Grunow	300	⅜	⅜	⅜	⅜
2½	¼	..	Guantanamo Sug	200	1

Financial: News and Comment

United Air Lines Registers Sharp Gain in Traffic

Improved Service Will Clip 7 to 10 Hours From Coast to Coast Schedule

United Air Lines' revenue passengers increased 32 per cent, and mileage flown 9 per cent the first quarter of this year compared with January, February and March of last year, P. G. Johnson, president of United Air Lines, announced today. The length of the flight of the average passenger also showed an increase.

United Air Lines carried 16,855 passengers in the first quarter of this year, contrasted with 12,986 in the first quarter of last year. Comparative mileage flown figures are 3,152,552 contrasted with 2,889,252.

While air mail showed a decrease, in common with other classes of mail, air express registered substantial gains. United Air Lines has as its pick-up and delivery affiliate the Air Express Division of the Railway Express Agency.

Most of the increased passenger business was recorded on the company's coast-to-coast route. United Air Lines has made plans to handle increased business during the present quarter. It will place in operation next month on its New York-Chicago-Pacific coast line the new Boeing multimotored equipment, which cruises about 40 to 50 miles an hour faster than trimotored planes used on air lines in this country at the present time. It will reduce present coast-to-coast schedules seven to ten hours.

The same type of multimotored equipment will be placed in service shortly on the company's Chicago-Fort Worth - Dallas, Seattle - Salt Lake, and Seattle-San Diego routes.

New Fisk Rubber Co. Officials Are Elected

NEW YORK, April 13—Edward D. Levy, former president of the Pierce Petroleum Company, has been selected by the reorganization committee of the Fisk Rubber Company as president of the new operating company. Charles A. Dana, one of the receivers, was chosen to be chairman of the board, and directors include Karl H. Behr, Carl P. Dennett, William E. Gilbert, Theodore G. Smith, William B. Stratton, John C. Traphagen and Orrin G. Wood.

Mr. Wood, chairman of the committee, stated that more than 76 per cent in the aggregate of the first mortgage 8 per cent bonds and the 5½ per cent notes of the company had been deposited. He said time for deposit of these securities had been extended until May 1 in order to allow further participation in the plan.

International Hydro-Electric 1932 Earnings

International Hydro-Electric System reports that total consolidated revenue in 1932, including net loss on exchange and profit on bonds, etc., redeemed, amounted to $63,640,767 compared to $57,576,396 in 1931.

The increase both in gross revenue and in operating expenses, interest, and other deductions was due primarily to inclusion in 1932 of full year figures on properties acquired in July and December, 1931.

Consolidated net earnings in 1932 available for the class A shares, after deducting all prior charges, amounted to $2,336,043, equivalent to $2.72 a share on class A stock, compared with earnings of $3.20 a share in 1931

Repayment Offered By the Reichsbank

BERLIN, April 13—The Reichsbank has offered the foreign central banks immediate repayment of the $70,000,000 rediscount credit due June 4, because the central banks asked for a gold guaranty which is unacceptable to the Reichsbank.

According to President Schacht's view the borrowed gold reserves are worthless because they only conceal the real gold scarcity. Therefore, it is probable the Gold Discount Bank $45,000,000 American credit will be repaid when due in July, leaving the total free German gold devisen reserves at 352,000,000 marks, or 10 per cent of the circulation.

Canadian Westinghouse Reports $1.31 a Share

HAMILTON, Ont., April 13—Canadian Westinghouse Company, Ltd., reports for the year ended Dec. 31, net of $706,330 after depreciation, income taxes, pension fund, etc., equivalent to $1.31 a share on 540,000 no-par shares of common, compared with $1,842,740 or $3.41 a share in 1931. Deficit after dividends was $373,670, compared with surplus of $222,740 in 1931.

Current assets as of Dec. 31, 1932, amounted to $12,930,473 and current liabilities were $1,426,815, comparing with $13,729,436 and $1,599,012, respectively, on Dec. 31, 1931.

Continental Bank & Trust

NEW YORK, April 13—Continental Bank & Trust Company reported an excess of approximately $341 over dividend requirements in the first quarter. Its undivided profits on March 31, last, totaled $756,315, compared with $755,974 three months earlier. Deposits were down $5,461,418 in the period and totaled $28,768,002 on March 31, compared with $34,229,420 on Dec. 31, 1932. Reserves stood at $978,769, compared with $1,009,064 at the end of last year. Liquidity showed an improvement with cash and United States government securities at the end of last month equal to about 70 cents for each $1 of deposits, compared with 64 cents at the close of last year.

Associated Gas & Electric

Electric energy generated by the Associated Gas & Electric System during March amounted to 203,509,576 units (kilowatt hours), exclusive of sales to other utilities. It was during this period that the "bank holiday" occurred, which was responsible in part for the fact that the month's output decreased by 13,959,095 units, or 6.4 per cent below the total of 217,468,671 units produced in March of last year. For the 12 months period to March 31, electric production was 2,456,667,640 units, a decrease of 8.5 per cent.

Cites Insurance Benefits

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR-The Johnstone Studio

HOWARD P. DUNHAM
Insurance Commissioner of State of Connecticut.

Stockholders Are Amiable Despite Dividend Cuts

NEW YORK, April 13 (AP) — Spring's mellowing influence has been absent from some recent stockholders' meetings, but, on the whole, share owners have been amiable toward executives in spite of dividend cuts and dividend eliminations.

A number of executives who were prepared for pungent criticism were said to be agreeably surprised by stockholders' sympathetic attitude. Far from being unfriendly and irritated, share owners at most of the elections of important companies have sought to make things as comfortable as possible for management by eschewing that "Why-didn't-you-do-better-for-our-company?" position.

The American Telephone & Telegraph Company session a few weeks ago contained as much "family atmosphere" as in the past. In Wall Street the permanency of the company's $9 annual dividend rate has been questioned. The stockholders, though, showed not the slightest disposition to back President Walter S. Gifford into a corner and demand a statement on dividend intentions.

Good feeling, under less auspicious conditions, marked this week's annual meeting of the Northern Pacific Railway. President Charles Donnelly said there was as much sympathy and understanding as at previous sessions.

Thinks Banks Now Open Can Operate Profitably

NEW YORK, April 13—While approximately 3000 banks remained on a restricted or conservatorship basis at the end of March, only 73 banks with deposits of approximately $19,000,000 were added to the number placed in the hands of receivers for liquidation during the month according to the American Banker.

Twenty-four previously closed banks were reopened during the month, making a total of 49 reopenings of such institutions thus far in 1933.

Indications are that the cast majority of the 3000 or more banks which are still restricted will be refinanced and reopened, the American Banker states. Only a small percentage will be liquidated out. The reduction in the number of banks in the country since 1921, when it reached a peak of 31,000, has corrected the overbanked condition which was the result of the war boom. Prospects are that banks which are left will find sufficient business to permit them to operate profitably and survive.

Bondholders' Committee To Offer Its Own Plan

Special from Monitor Financial Bureau

NEW YORK, April 13—The committee for the protection of the holders of secured bonds of the Electric Public Service Company is endeavoring to formulate an independent plan of reorganization, Mr. James Lee Kauffman, chairman of the committee, announced. In the meantime, Mr. Kauffman adds, the committee will give immediate attention to ways and means of reducing the operating expenses of the properties, which, it contends, are too high.

"The company has been in the hands of receivers for over a year," a letter to the bondholders states, "but the management has been practically the same as before the receivership. The 'management fees' for the year 1932 were $50,334, in addition to salaries paid by each of the operating subsidiaries to its own employees. In the opinion of the committee, these large expenses should and can be materially decreased if the bondholders act in unison to protect their interests."

Up to date, the announcement adds, $738,500 of secured bonds have been deposited with the committee.

Exchanges Closed Friday

NEW YORK, April 13—Following custom, security and commodity exchanges in New York and throughout the country will close in observance of Good Friday, April 14. Most commodity exchanges will also suspend business on Saturday. Those which will carry the suspension from Thursday night over Sunday include the Cotton, Coffee and Sugar, National Metal, Rubber, Cottonseed Oil and Cocoa exchanges. New York security markets, the Chicago Board of Trade and National Silk Exchange will transact business on Saturday.

Dr. Butler Sues Harriman Bank

NEW YORK, April 13 (AP)—A suit brought by Dr. Nicholas Murray Butler, president of Columbia University, against the Harriman National Bank and Trust Company, to recover securities left in the bank for safekeeping, was disclosed in Brooklyn Supreme Court. The sum involved was said to be about $300,000.

Interest Rates Reduced

NEW YORK, April 13 (AP)—New York Clearing House banks today brought interest rates on foreign deposits into line with the low rates now allowed on domestic accounts. The new rates are one-half of 1 per cent on demand deposits and 1 per cent on time deposits, reduction of half of 1 per cent.

Remarkable Record Is Shown By Life Insurance Companies

In Last Three Years 48 Concerns Pay Out Cash in Excess of Six Billions From Current Income—Farm Mortgages Off—Policy Loans Up

By HOWARD P. DUNHAM
Insurance Commissioner for Connecticut

First of a Series of Two Articles

The benefits which life insurance has visited upon policy holders throughout the United States during the last three years far outmeasure any other single source of relief. In the three years, 1930, 1931 and 1932, 48 life insurance companies, representing approximately 86 per cent of the total assets in the business, paid out to policy holders over $4,250,000,000 in cash payments, and on claims to estates and beneficiaries $1,925,000,000. These sums aggregating $6,175,000,000, or an average of over $2,000,000,000 per year, offer an interesting comparison with the total loans of the great Reconstruction Finance Corporation, which, since its inception in February of last year, I understand, has distributed a gross amount of $1,788,000,000.

Excess of Current Income

Even more remarkable is the fact that the life insurance companies as a whole were able to make these payments from current income. Only in a few isolated instances has it been necessary for the companies to liquidate securities in order to obtain the cash with which to make these tremendous contributions to public welfare. During those same three years the cash premium income of these companies totaled approximately $7,500,000,000; while interest, dividends and rents received from securities and properties owned added an additional $2,195,000,000 to this sum. The cash receipts of the life insurance companies, therefore, were over $3,600,000,000 in excess of the cash disbursements to policyholders and their beneficiaries.

The excellent condition in which practically all of the life insurance companies find themselves today, despite the widespread economic upheaval, is warrant for the statement that no greater care is exercised in the investment of trust funds anywhere than the care with which the resources of life insurance companies are invested for the benefit of their policyholders.

There are, in my opinion, two indices—two statistical pictures—which reveal the effects of the present business depression upon the investment experience of life insurance companies. The first of these pictures presents changes in the distribution of life company assets—changes which in part result from the influences of the depression. The second picture depicts what has happened to each major classification of life insurance companies' assets in terms of the income from funds invested therein.

No major changes have taken place in the two groups which comprise the largest part of life insurance company assets, namely, mortgage loans and bonds and stocks. The greatest change, relatively, has taken place in the smaller classifications, such as premium notes and policy loans, real estate owned, and cash on deposit in banks and trust companies.

Farm Mortgages Lower

Mortgage loans at the end of 1932 represented almost 35 per cent of total assets, compared with 41 per cent at the end of 1929. The decrease was due in part to foreclosures and in part to amortization payments having exceeded new funds invested in this field. Mortgage loans are subdivided into two main classifications, namely: farm mortgages and other mortgages representing largely mortgages on city property, homes, stores, office buildings, etc. Since 1924, according to statistics published by the Life Presidents' Association, there has been a tendency for farm loans to constitute a successively smaller percentage of life insurance companies' total assets. This tendency was continued throughout 1932. City mortgages, on the other hand, increased steadily in importance until the end of 1929, since which time they have declined slightly as a percentage of total assets. At the end of 1932, funds invested in city mortgages were roughly three times as great as the funds invested in farm mortgages.

Accompanying the decrease in total mortgage loans held by the companies, there was an increase in real estate, mainly caused by foreclosing of delinquent mortgage loans. Real estate held by the companies has nearly doubled between 1929 and 1932. However, at the end of the latter period it represented only 3.6 per cent of total assets, and it must be remembered that the real estate reported in the companies' statements includes home office property, in addition to property acquired through foreclosure. The increase from slightly less than 2 per cent of total assets to 3.6 per cent of total assets in this real estate item represents about $360,000,000 of property which can be said, in large part, to represent foreclosures of unpaid mortgage loans.

Policy Loans Increase

The proportion of life insurance companies' funds invested in bonds and stocks has remained practically constant throughout the depression. It is true that certain changes have taken place within this broad classification. Again quoting from Life Presidents' Statistics, there is evidence to the fact that railroad bonds and stocks have declined in proportion to total assets, whereas public utility bonds and stocks have increased, but both these tendencies were inaugurated before the depression commenced. Indeed, the importance of railroad securities in life insurance portfolios has been decreasing since 1906. Obligations of the United States Government represent a larger proportion of assets now than they did at the end of 1929, though they aggregate only one-half the total of 1921, which was swollen by the war subscriptions. Changes within the individual groups, however, have been counterbalanced so that the importance of bonds and stocks in relation to total assets is about the same now as it was three years ago.

The effect of the depression upon any of the important individual groups of life insurance companies' funds is best shown, perhaps, in the increase of policy loans. From a figure representing 13¼ per cent of total assets, policy loans have increased to 18¼ per cent. Expressed in terms of actual figures, policy loans of companies reporting to Connecticut at the end of 1932 were $3,271,000,000, compared with $2,006,000,000 at the end of 1929—an increase of 63 per cent.

Cash on deposit in banks and trust companies at the end of 1932 represented 1½ per cent of total assets, compared with six-tenths of 1 per cent at the end of 1929—an increase of $180,000,000. The reason for the increase in cash is, of course, obvious. The companies have been maintaining a liquid position in order to take care of unusually large distributions to living policyholders and to prepare for any emergency.

The World's Business

By H. B. ELLISTON
Special from Monitor Financial Bureau

NEW YORK, April 13—There are politicians who have different private and public opinions on political problems. War debts are an example. A politician who on the public platform talks eloquently about making the foreigner pay, may in private be a cancellationist. If one were to ask him the reason for his inconsistency, he would reply, "I can go no faster than the people," and hitherto the American people, as a whole, have simply stood on the Coolidge remark, "They hired the money, didn't they?"

For many years it was hopeless to try to combat the philosophy underlying this statement. Contract is something that it is difficult to argue with. It is one of our most precious institutions. It ties economic society together. If a contract is not regarded as sacred, men and women cannot deal with each other on the basis of trust. Hence the pithy statement by Mr. Coolidge did more than anything else to crystallize American opinion.

Less Rigidity in Contracts

But notions about contracts have changed considerably in the last 12 months. Where argument failed, facts have succeeded. Many contracts everywhere have been disturbed by the impact of economic forces. A farmer may deem it a point of honor to strain himself to the utmost in meeting his mortgage payments, but, if his income continues to keep below those payments, sooner or later he will have to give up the struggle. That situation overtook many farmers and other debtors months ago. What has applied to the farmer has applied to whole nations, which merely reflects the economic difficulties of their peoples. Contract debts between nations have proved too big to be shouldered at their contract price.

The very fact that Europe has argued for so long that war debts are in a different category from ordinary debts may be argument in some minds against concession. Yet I have an idea that American sentiment on this subject has been changing rapidly in the last four months. The pressure of events last year caused a slight retreat from the Coolidge stand. It shifted to a new position. This was that the crisis of the war debts was merely an item in the greater crisis of all debts. Farmers said "let something be done about our debts and then we can afford to think about our war debts." Well something is being done about these other debts. Newspapers nowadays are full of reports of plans aimed at readjusting the contract relations between debtors and creditors. In too many cases contracts have been broken down by their overweight. But in many others, the used Aristotle's phrase, "The rigid rod of a verbal text has been supplemented by the leaden rule of equity" is being applied. Indications are now apparent that equity will be enthroned in the coming international discussions about war debts.

A Realistic Approach

Equity has nothing to do with sentiment. In its application to the war debts, it means that these debts will be solved realistically. But in the task, statesmen must have the support of an intelligent public opinion. Mr. Elihu Root has said, "A democracy which undertakes to control its own foreign relations ought to know something about the subject." A book that has just come off the Lippincott press, called "Will They Pay?" a primer of the war debts, by Dorsey Richardson, is admirably suited for this purpose. It draws a clear line through all the ramifications of this complex subject. It helps the reader to reach conclusions that are fair to both debtor and creditor. And it has the merit of recognizing that "a final and realistic answer will make the solution of the attendant economic disorders quickly possible." Such a realization ought to be fundamental in the new approach to the problem.

Drastic Cut In Overhead Costs Of Radiator Co.

Unprofitable Operations Are Reported for 1932 —Development Plans

Reflecting a decline in construction to the lowest of the century and a decease of 87 per cent in residential building last year, from 1928, American Radiator & Standard Sanitary Corporation in 1932 for the first time in the history of its major component parts reported unprofitable operations.

Net loss of $5,990,986 compared with net profits of $200,646 and $20,012,171 in 1931 and 1929.

In March of the latter year the units of American Radiator Company and Standard Sanitary Manufacturing Corporation were consolidated.

Radiator last year reduced overhead expenses $15,000,000 from 1929, with further savings in budget estimates for 1933. These were effected by closing branch offices, warehouses and showrooms wherever warranted, curtailment of clerical and departmental activities, and reduction of salaries and pensions. Manufacturing costs have continued to decline and man-hour production has sharply increased.

The National Real Estate Boards say indications at the close of 1932 were that accommodations were either subnormal or practically normal in 83 per cent of cities surveyed. In only 17 per cent was there an excess of residential housing.

Much "doubling up" of families has taken place. With any improvement in the business situation, a good number of such families will seek better living conditions, with sharp demand for new residential construction.

Anticipated Demand

Based on living standards of the last generation, Chairman C. M. Woolley estimates a yearly need of new living accommodations for about 900,000 families. In 1923 to 1929, inclusive, new residential accommodations were provided for 2,889,200 families in 257 identical cities, as reported by the Bureau of Labor Statistics, an average of 412,700 per annum. The number of new family accommodation in 1930 was 125,300. In 1931 this fell to 98,200 and in 1932 only 27,100. Growth of population is steadily creating a deficiency of housing capacity.

No let up has taken place in the company's research and development program. Most prominent was further improvement of air conditioning and equipment for burning oil and gas. Air conditioning promises to become a major industry. In heating and ventilating Radiator occupies a dominant position.

Oil boiler equipment is becoming increasingly popular. Formerly oil burner and boiler were usually sold separately, but substantially all leading manufacturers of home oil burners have undertaken the sale of complete oil burning units, a large percentage buying their boiler supply from Radiator.

Foreign affiliates continues to make a better showing than the parent company. Manufacture and sale of plumbing fixtures, recently undertaken, shows continued growth. Additional facilities for manufacture of enameled iron and pottery are being provided and in Switzerland a plant is nearing completion for manufacture of boilers and radiators.

Cash Position

Notwithstanding that net working capital in 1932 declined $11,982,752 to $44,314,026, cash and equivalents (at cost) held at a high level, totaling $21,003,964, or $204,905 less than a year ago. Decrease in net working capital represented declines of $5,042,016 in notes and accounts receivable and $7,576,090 in inventories to $10,654,241 and $20,903,462, partly offset by a decrease of $1,141,790 in current liabilities and $301,531 in reserves for foreign exchange valuation. Current assets aggregated $50,988,890 and current liabilities $6,574,864.

The feature of the balance sheet was the decrease in surplus account by $26,336,607 to $31,640,593. In addition to deductions from surplus of $5,990,985, representing a net loss for the year, $1,516,982 for dividends paid and $260,792 for adjustment of foreign exchange valuation, $18,567,845 was in special charges to place the balance sheet on a basis consistent with present conditions.

These consist of $11,087,172, covering extraordinary shrinkage of values, particularly new construction since 1914, and nonoperating plants, branches, equipment, etc., $3,126,967 for extraordinary inventory shrinkage in addition to that absorbed in 1932 income account, and $4,353,705 for revaluing of various assets.

Property account also was reduced to $91,228,406 from $133,062,693, with charges of $11,087,172 for revaluation reserve in addition to reserve of $30,596,881 for depreciation and depletion.

The company increased holdings of its own common to 155,951 shares, costing $1,377,000. At the close of 1931 it held 74,471 shares, costing $1,021,078.

Boston & Maine

The stockholders of the Boston & Maine Railroad Company have authorized issuance of a total of $31,500,000 of mortgage bonds, which may be used for refunding purposes if desirable. The only bonds of the Boston & Maine which mature this year are $1,872,000 of Fitchburg Railroad 5 per cent bonds, due Jan. 1, 1934. The other issues authorized included a $3,000,000 equipment trust, to be secured by notes of not more than 6 per cent interest rate; $25,000,000 to refund or retire before maturity $7,900,000 in Boston & Maine, Series KK, 5 per cent bonds, due March 1, 1952; and $17,500,000 Boston & Maine, Series LL, 6 per cent bonds, due June 1, 1962.

Pacific Gas & Electric Net

LOS ANGELES, April 13—Pacific Gas & Electric Company reports for the year ended Dec. 31 net of $21,154,575 after charges but before subsidiary preferred dividends, equivalent after subsidiary dividends and preferred dividends to $2.10 a share on 6,290,861 average common shares outstanding during the year and $3.09 a share on 6,271,885 common shares outstanding at close of the year, compared with a net in 1931 of $24,791,383, or $2.79 a share on 6,095,659 average common shares and $2.72 a share on 6,232,364 common shares outstanding at the end of that year.

Visible Portents Of Better Times

By the Associated Press

New York, April 13.

VISIBLE signs and portents of better times were reported by executives of four large corporations at annual stockholders' meetings yesterday.

Tom N. Girdler, president of the Republic Steel Corporation, told shareholders at their meeting in New Jersey, "We have had a considerable rebound recently. . . . I think this is the start of a gradual increase in business." He thought 1933 would be "a much better year than 1932."

Newcomb Carleton, president of Western Union Telegraph Company, told stockholders in his company that he was "considerably encouraged"; that officials of the company believed they had discerned a general improvement in business over the last week or 10 days.

"We may be right now at the crossroads," said Clarence M. Woolley, chairman of the American Radiator-Standard Sanitary Company, for his reports indicated some improvement in business in the first week of April.

Col. E. A. Deeds, chairman of the National Cash Register Company, said after the stockholders meeting in Baltimore that the management has had some indication of improvement in business in the last month.

Libby, McNeill Sales Volume Is Well Maintained

Volume of sales expressed in cases of goods sold during the last fiscal year was only a little below volume of the peak year 1929 for Libby, McNeill & Libby, according to E. G. McDougall, president. In presenting his annual report to the shareholders, Mr. McDougall commented:

The average selling price of our products has declined about 40 per cent since 1929. In many of our lines prices were the lowest known in the history of the industry.

We feel it reasonable to expect more normal conditions will be established at higher price levels for both raw materials and finished products. This is essential to the welfare of both the growers and the manufacturers.

The annual report for the fiscal year ended March 4 shows a net loss after depreciation, taxes, interest and foreign exchange losses of $6,248,477.83. This compares to the net loss for the preceding fiscal year of $4,981,945.69.

The working capital position of the company remains sound, showing reduction of both current assets and current liabilities. The financial statement shows current assets of $25,347,323.97 against current liabilities of $11,068,624.24, indicating net working capital of $14,278,699.73, a ratio of $2.29 of current assets to each $1 of current liabilities.

Maine Central Road To Discontinue Some Lines

WASHINGTON, April 13 (AP)—The Maine Central Railroad would be permitted to abandon operation of 73 miles of its lines in Maine under a recommendation to the Interstate Commerce Commission made in a proposed report to Examiner R. R. Molster.

The company wants to cease operating 11 miles of road between Woodland Junction and Princeton in Washington County; 11 miles of its branch from Oquossoc to Kennebago in Franklin and Oxford counties and 51 miles from Austin Junction to Kineo in Somerset County.

The Public Utilities Commission of Maine held hearings on the application for the Interstate Commission and recommended that the application be granted.

The three branch lines have been run at a heavy loss during the last two or three years and officials of the railroad company feel that cessation of operations would be of assistance during the business slump.

Amusements

BOSTON

TREMONT THEATRE *Now!*
TWICE DAILY 2:30 and 8:20 P.M. Tel. Han. 1175
Arthur Brisbane . . . says: "Every intelligent man should see
"Mussolini Speaks"
Held over another week
A Columbia Road Show Picture
Described and interpreted by LOWELL THOMAS
Mats. 40c to 65c. Eves. 50c to $1.00 plus tax
ALL SEATS RESERVED

PLYMOUTH LAST 3 DAYS Tonight 8:30 Mat. Today 2:15
All Eves.—'BARBER OF SEVILLE'
THE PICCOLI

NEW YORK, N. Y.

LE GALLIENNE'S Production
NAZIMOVA in
CHERRY ORCHARD
MONDAY, TUESDAY, WEDNESDAY NIGHTS AND WEDNESDAY MATINEE
ALICE IN WONDERLAND
JOSEPHINE HUTCHINSON as Alice
Thurs., Fri., Sat. Nights and Fri. and Sat. Mats.
Prices 50c to $2 (plus tax). Eves. 8:30. Mats. 2:30.
NEW AMSTERDAM THEATRE, W. 42d St.

RADIO CITY MUSIC HALL
First time at popular prices!
"CAVALCADE"
and a Spectacular Stage Show
SHOW PLACE OF THE NATION

KATHARINE CORNELL
presents Sidney Howard's
ALIEN CORN
Bolton Theatre

Atterbury Sees New Rate Plans Aiding Railways

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PHILADELPHIA, April 13—A future in which the railroads will be enabled to make money with a reduced rate structure, and at the same time better serve the public, was envisioned by Mr. W. W. Atterbury, president of the Pennsylvania Railroad, in an address before stockholders of the company at the annual meeting here.

Mr. Atterbury, asked to comment on the matter of regulation of competitive highway transportation, stated that for several months users of trucks and buses have been conferring with the railroads in the endeavor to agree upon a formula controlling the use of trucks and buses, and that, in a large measure, agreements had been reached.

Of two plans which are proposed in Washington to regulate interstate traffic, Mr. Atterbury spoke of the so-called coördinator plan, which would give the coördinator the right, perhaps, to modify the Clayton Act and the Sherman Act so far as competition is concerned, and of the so-called Prince plan.

"It is quite possible," Mr. Atterbury said, "before we get through with this situation, that there may be a combination of the so-called coördinator plan and the Prince plan, in the event of which the railroads will find themselves in a position where they will be able to make money with a reduced rate structure, i.e., passenger and freight rates, and at the same time the public will be better served."

Beatrice Creamery Earnings for Year

NEW YORK, April 13—Beatrice Creamery Company and subsidiaries report for the year ended Feb. 28, 1933, certified by independent auditors, shows earnings of $4.03 a preferred share compared with $3.54 a common share after preferred dividends in the previous fiscal year.

Stockholders at the annual meeting May 1 will vote on a proposal to reduce the par value of the common to $25 from $50. Resultant credit of $9,442,975 to surplus will be used in writing down a number of plants in smaller cities which have proved unprofitable and in some cases closed. Write-off will enable the company to effect a reduction in fixed charges, including insurance and taxes, of $600,000 annually.

Department Store Sales Decrease During March

WASHINGTON, April 13—Value of department store sales for March, according to preliminary figures of the Federal Reserve Board, was 27 per cent smaller than in March, 1932. However, Easter purchases were late this year since that holiday occurs April 16, while last year it fell on March 27.

Index of department store sales, which makes allowances both for the number of business days and seasonal changes, was 56 per cent of 1923-25 average in March, compared with 60 per cent in February and January.

American Water Works Earns $1.18 a Share

Report of American Water Works & Electric Company, Inc., for the 12 months ended Feb. 28, 1933, shows net income of $3,250,360 after taxes, interest, depreciation, depletion and preferred dividends of subsidiaries, equal, after preferred dividend requirements, to $1.18 a share on the 1,734,889 shares of common, excluding 15,999 shares held in the system.

This compares with net income of $6,160,047, or $2.83 a share on 1,750,888 shares of common stock, in the 12 months ended Feb. 29, 1932.

Restaurants

WEST HARTFORD, CONN.

WEST HARTFORD, CONN.
Peter Pan's Tea House
8 No. Main Street West Hartford Center
Delicious Dinners $1.00
Delightfully Served
LUNCHEONS—TEAS—BRIDGES
H. Graham Hartzell—Open Sundays—4-2523

BROOKLYN, N. Y.

Good Food
Montague Court Cafeteria
Basement
16 Court Street Brooklyn

BUFFALO, N. Y.

FAMOUS FOR FOOD
LAUBE'S CAFETERIA
Cor. Pearl and Eagle Streets
OLD SPAIN
660 MAIN STREET

PORTLAND, ORE.

A meal with Henry Thiele
22rd a n d Washington

125 Sixth Street
IRELAND'S INC.
"Where the Food Tastes Better"

JACK CODY'S
A Cafe of Name
Individually percolated cereal Postum
319 Washington St., cor. 6th

The Sign of the Rose Tea Shop
LUNCHEON : TEA : DINNER
MAUDE REEVES BUSHNELL
ALDERNEY BLDG. BEacon 7911

Restaurants

NEW YORK, N. Y.

"Always Something Good to Eat"
Rosoff's
RESTAURANTS
147 WEST 43RD STREET
152 WEST 44TH STREET
AT TIMES SQUARE
6 Course Luncheon. 45c
7 Course Dinner. 65c
OPEN SUNDAYS

Jane Davies PRESENTS
145 WEST 55TH STREET
Luncheon 11:30 to 2
Dinner 5:30 to 8
Circle 7-0176

Dine With MRS. LLOYD
The St. Valier
90 Morningside Drive
6 to 7:30 Daily 1 to 2 P. M. Sundays
Special Luncheons and Late Suppers by appointment.
Telephone University 4-5665

Maison A. De Winter

36 West 48th Street
One of the best French table d'hôtes in town
Handsome surroundings
Luncheons 75c, Dinners $1.25
Also à la Carte
Accommodations for private parties. Open Sundays

WINKLER'S
2407 BROADWAY
The home of quality food since 1912
SPECIAL LUNCH 50c
Week days only.
FAMILY DINNER 75c
SUNDAY DINNER DE LUXE 85c
12-9 P. M.

JEAN ELIZABETH TEA ROOM
103 WEST 86TH STREET
LUNCHEON 35c and 50c
DINNER 50c and 75c
We cater to Club Suppers, Dinner Parties
OPEN SUNDAYS

MARY KIRBY'S SOUTHERN CUISINE
116 WEST 72ND STREET
Luncheon 50c Dinner 60c and 75c

MADGE SURTEE'S
Better Ole
18 WEST 56TH STREET
Luncheons 45c-65c Dinners 75c-85c-1.00
OPEN SUNDAYS

The Young Folks' Page

Dual Flight

By ROSALEE HAWTHORNE

ALMOST eclipsed by big sandwich boards that announced the current feature at the Rialto Theater, Paul trudged up and down Main Street every Saturday morning. It was a decidedly irksome job, but it was the only one available that did not conflict with his regular paper route hours. And he had to have the additional earnings to buy materials for the airplane models he worked on every Saturday afternoon with Phil.

On this particular Saturday morning, Paul was more impatient than usual to be free of his rôle as animated sign board and to make a final inspection of the model that awaited him in Phil's workshop. Before time to enter it in the contest this afternoon, he must once more be assured that every detail of its construction was as perfect as he could make it. For upon the success of this small model depended the realization of Paul's most cherished dream.

To the builder of the prize-winning original model would be awarded a scholarship in the School of Aviation. If Paul succeeded in winning that scholarship he and Phil could enter the training school together—the goal they had set themselves when they were freshmen in high school and had discovered a mutual interest in airplanes and aviation.

Earning His Way

Phil, fortunately, had no need of a scholarship, as his father was well able to finance him—a fact which made him ineligible to enter the competition as it was open only to boys whose parents could not pay tuition. Paul had no parents. He did odd jobs for his room and board, and the scholarship was his only hope of entering the aviation school with Phil when they finished high school.

"It's a good thing for me that Phil isn't going to compete," he reflected. "His new model is the only one I've seen that might put a crimp in my chance to win."

At noon, Paul leaped on his bicycle and rode down the alley to Phil's, where the two boys had converted an unused garage into a workshop. He was so absorbed in plans that he did not give his customary bobwhite signal before entering. That may have been the reason that Phil failed to notice his arrival—Phil, slumped over his end of the workbench with his head buried in his arms!

Amazement muted the greeting on Paul's lips and for a moment he could only stare dumbly at his friend. Then swiftly he crossed the room and laid his hand on Phil's shoulder.

"Phil, what is it?" he asked anxiously. "What's wrong?"

Phil raised his head and focused brooding eyes upon the perfect little model at his finger tips.

"The bottom's dropped out of everything and there'll be no aviation school for me this year," was his husky answer. "If you win the scholarship, you'll be flying on without me, Paul. And I—I'd counted such a lot on the 'dual flight' we've always planned."

"But what's happened?" Paul demanded.

"Dad's company has closed down and that leaves him without any income," explained Paul. "He says things will work out all right eventually but he can't possibly manage aviation school for me this year He seemed so down-hearted about it that I tried to act as though I weren't disappointed. But you know how much I've counted on it."

"Phil, old pal, I'm sorry. I wish I could do something—" Paul began, then paused, stricken by a sudden realization. Why—Phil was as eligible for the scholarship, now, as he was. With his new model he might easily win first place. But if he did, Paul would lose the scholarship—the one thing he desired above all else. And he couldn't give it up—he wouldn't.

For an instant his thoughts turned topsy-turvy. Then desperately he began to sort them out. Phil needed that scholarship. Phil was his pal, the one person who had encouraged and helped him through all his difficulties. He could not fail him, now.

"Phil," he said quietly. "There's nothing to hinder you from trying for that scholarship, now that your father is unable to pay your tuition. We're going to pack up your model and send it in to that contest."

"Why, I couldn't," Phil protested. "I wouldn't think of such a thing!"

"Why not?" demanded Paul.

"Well, I—I might win," Phil stammered.

"Now I ask you, is it customary to enter contests only when you're sure you'll lose?" jibed Paul.

"But if I won, you'd lose," Phil returned. "And you deserve that scholarship a lot more than I do. You've worked like a trooper to earn money for your materials and get your model ready in time. And anyway—I'd rather never enter aviation school than to do it on a scholarship I'd taken away from you."

"What if I feel the same way about it?" inquired Paul.

The Argument

"Don't be silly," Phil returned. "We've both counted on your trying for that scholarship ever since we first heard of it. You made your model especially for that purpose and it's quite different from my barging in at the last moment."

"Your model is original, you made it yourself and you need the scholarship. That's all that's required," asserted Paul. "Now stop arguing and let's pack her up."

"I can't, Paul," Phil told him. "Things will work out all right some other way. I'll find a job and earn enough to enter next term."

"Is that final?" demanded Paul.

"It is," Phil declared.

"All right, if you won't enter your model, I won't enter mine," was Paul's ultimatum. "So we'll have the mutual satisfaction of watching someone else walk off with the scholarship that might just as well be yours."

"Yours, you mean," corrected Phil, picking up his model and placing it in the cupboard that belonged to him.

Paul had a sudden compelling impulse to look at his own model—that was to have brought the realization of his dearest dream. He opened the door of his cupboard, lifted out the model and inspected it critically. It was as perfect as he could make it. But what did it matter now. With fumbling fingers he put it back on the shelf and closed the door.

"Have some chores to do. Meet you at the corner at one-thirty," he mumbled and bolted out the door.

As he ran errands his thoughts were in a jumble. But gradually one thing became clear to him. It was utterly foolish, he decided, for both him and Phil to lose out on the scholarship. Why hadn't he—

* * *

The telephone rang. He ran to answer it.

"I have an errand to do and can't wait for you," came Phil's voice. "Meet me at the airport, will you?"

Suddenly, as Paul hung up the receiver, there came an idea. Phil had given him his chance!

When he had finished his chores he raced to the workshop. There he took from his pocket the contest entry card he had not yet filled in and hastily jotted down the required information. Then he lifted out the model from one of the cupboards, placed it in his carrying case and was soon pedaling furiously to the airport.

As he approached the exhibit building he saw Phil come out of the door and hurry off to the landing field, where the flying features were to take place.

Entering the Model

"Boy, but that was a narrow escape!" he thought as he went into the building. He had to wait until three other late contestants had made their entries so that it was time for the first flying event when he joined Phil.

"Oh—hello," said Phil. "You're just in time. McBurns is all set to go and I was afraid you'd miss his stunt. They've put him first so that he would be free to assist in the final judging of the models, they announced."

Paul mumbled something about being held up and was glad McBurns' take-off deflected Phil's attention. Ordinarily this performance of the famous flier would have held Paul spellbound with interest. But now his thoughts kept reverting to the model contest. The preliminary judging was in progress now. The winner would be announced at the end of the flying program. What if it shouldn't turn out as he hoped!

The prolonged flying events seemed endless to Paul. By the time they were over he was tense with suspense and jumped nervously when the announcer yelled through his megaphone, "All those interested in the outcome of the model contest are requested to assemble in the exhibit building."

"Come on!" urged Phil.

Paul followed.

The models were displayed on tables on a platform where several men were seated. When the crowd had assembled, one of the men stepped forward. He spoke of the exhibit as a whole, of the excellent work done by the boys.

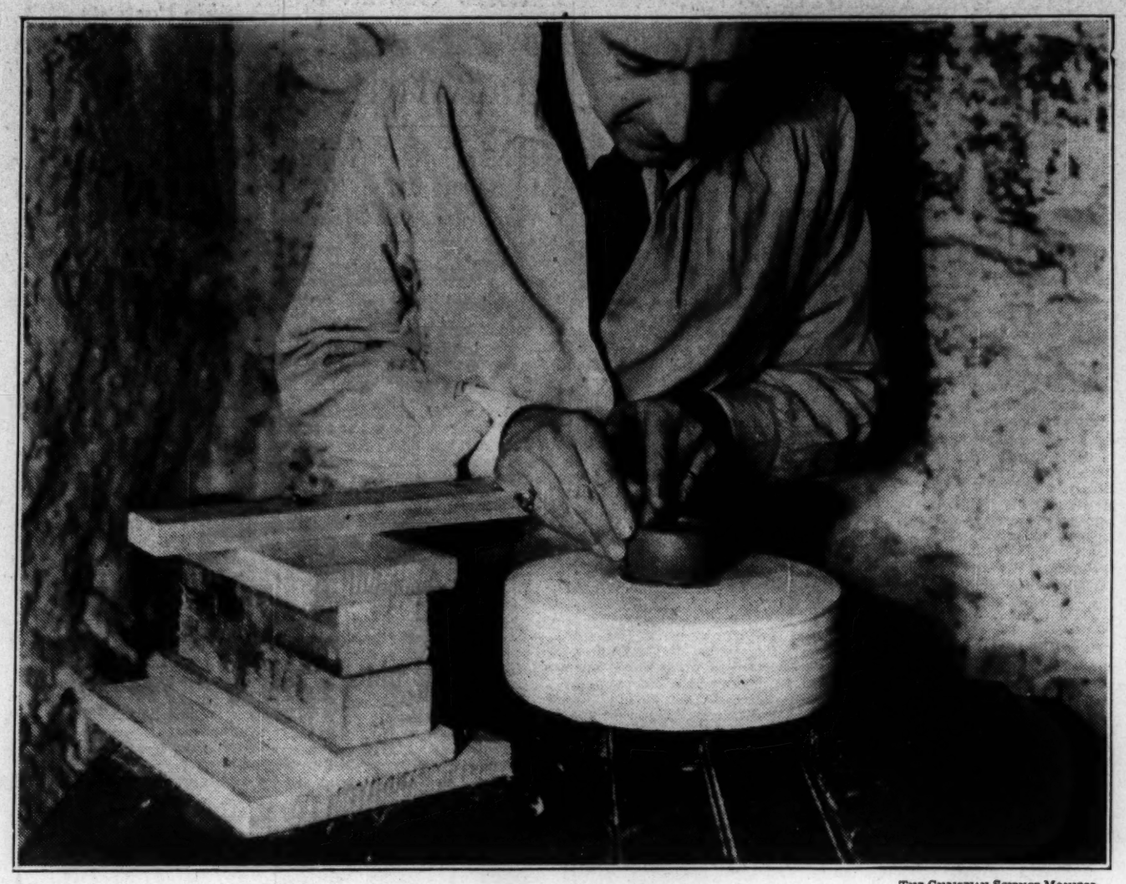
"There are," he went on, "two models which have received exceptionally high rating both for originality and for superior craftsmanship. These two models tied for first place. It affords me great pleasure to announce that our distinguished flier, Bruce McBurns, who assisted in the final judging, considers both models so outstanding that he is contributing funds so that each of the tying contestants may be awarded a scholarship. The two winning models are number 12, built by Paul Lewis and entered by Philip Forbes, and number 20, built by Philip Forbes and entered by Paul Lewis. Will they please step forward to the platform and receive their scholarship certificates."

For one incredulous moment, Paul simply stood and stared at Phil. Then in a flash came understanding. They had each won a scholarship for the other. They had made an unforeseen flight to victory—on the wings of friendship.

"We'd better hurry up and collect those—" began Phil.

"Tickets for our 'dual flight,'" finished Paul.

And forward they went together to receive their awards, accompanied by clamorous applause.



The Amateur Potter Will Find the Arm Rest a Great Convenience.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

The Craft Shop ◆ Things to Make And Do

Learning to Use the Potter's Wheel

Conducted by
HARRY IRVING SHUMWAY

IN LAST month's Craft Shop we learned how to make a simple potter's wheel and also a more pretentious one. And now that we have one, of course we want to learn how to use it.

When you see a potter at work you think, "How easy! All you do is to hold your hands so, turn the wheel and presto! Up goes a vase!" But when your own hands meet the revolving clay for the first time, you find it is not easy at all.

There is no easy way to learn this art. It takes patience and practice. The whole thing, of course, is learning to apply just the right amount of steady pressure. And pressure in the right direction. I think the right word to use is "coax." You can't push or force the clay at all. Any sudden pressure on it and the shape is spoiled. So gently coax the shaping of the article, using plenty of water.

Suppose we start with about the simplest thing in the pottery line—a round tray about 1½ inches high, with thick walls, just slightly rounded up from the base.

You use ball clay. It comes prepared ready to use and most potteries sell it. Dealers in school supplies sell it, too. Make up a ball of it about as big as an apple and place it firmly in the center of the wheel. It should be soft and moist, but not wet enough to stick to your fingers.

The First Step

Spin the wheel contra-clockwise. The fingers should model on the right side of the object to be turned, so the surface slides through the fingers away from you. As you spin the wheel try to shape the ball into a low cylinder. Have both hands wet. A pan of water should be close to your hand, so that you can keep the clay wet enough to slip through the fingers easily.

When you have molded it into a fair cylinder, put your thumb into the center and begin to work it out toward the outside. Coax it gently toward the shape you wish it eventually to be.

The wall will collapse; no doubt of that. It may do so two or three times for some reason. But at length you will get the knack and be able to make this small round tray. I should say that four inches in diameter would be large enough for a start.

Clay is about the most obliging material you'll ever find. It can be worked over and over again. So failures aren't very serious. You can always give it a pat and punch and start all over again. Of course you can't do this after it is once fired in a kiln. But until then it can be worked over and over again.

Probably my methods at a potter's wheel aren't very professional—but we get things done and that's the main thing. There are a few things that may help you to get your jars and vases into shape. And instead of taking seven years to become a potter, you'll be making them in seven days. (Such as they are!)

With the wheel revolving, take a teaspoon and use it as you would a cutting tool on a lathe. As the clay goes around, touch the tip of the spoon (wet) to the whirling surface and the parts out of round will be pared away. The tip of the spoon can also be used for shaping the under-curve of the object.

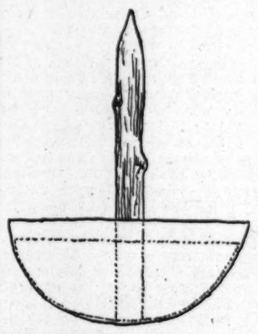
Potter's tools are mostly handmade; bits of wire, metal, etc. A piece of soft rubber is an excellent thing to smooth off the surface. A thin strip of metal is good, too, and a piece of wire will make grooves and markings.

No matter how steady the hands may be, it will be a help to have something to rest them on. The picture shows a homemade adjustable hand and arm rest which is a help in both shaping the wet clay and afterward in decorating it.

This is made from odds and ends of wood. Build up the affair by nailing blocks on an overlapping base. The base is larger to permit nailing to the table so that the position can be changed to suit the object under construction.

A strip of wood one inch thick by about 2½ wide and a foot long is attached to the top, so one end juts out about seven inches. A long wood screw permits this rest-bar to be moved to any angle. Put a couple of plain iron washers between the screw head and the top of the bar. Screw the bar down so that it is quite tight, but capable of being moved.

This movable rest is a great help. You can swing it up near the whirling clay and get down into it or on



the side of it with fingers or a shaping tool. And later, when the piece is being decorated, this rest is helpful for steadying the hand in striping or lining the work.

Sometimes a line or lines dug into a jar or vase improves the appearance. Here the rest comes in handy again. You can whirl the wheel and gently touch the surface of the piece with the point of any sharp instrument.

When your piece of work is done, it can be removed from the wheel by passing a piece of wire under it and sliding it off on a board to dry.

Finishing the Pottery

And now comes the question of finishing your bit of pottery. If you are near a kiln, the thing to do is to take it there and have it glazed and fired. The charge is small and most potteries will do this outside work. There are such things as home-kilns or studio kilns, but they are fairly expensive and it is quite a process to learn.

But for those who don't live near a pottery there is much that can be done to make an unfired piece of pottery. Of course, it won't be as strong and durable as the fired article, but if it isn't handled too much it will last some time; and it can be made quite attractive. Of course, such things won't hold water like the fired variety.

The first thing to do is to dry the piece thoroughly. From two to three weeks is not too much, and, of course, in a dry, warm place. When dry it can be handled. And now the rough places can be smoothed away with sandpaper of a fine grade. This you can do by replacing it on the wheel and whirling it around, touching the sandpaper lightly to the surface. All the powder must be blown off or wiped away before any decorating is done.

A coat of flat white can be put on first. This contains lead and it makes a good ground coat. But you can apply either lacquer or enamel direct. The bright colored lacquers are good because of their quick drying qualities. In a single day you can apply several colors to the same piece with these. The enamels take longer but give a glossier surface. It is surprising how much like real pottery these unfired pieces look, simply treated with enamels and lacquers.

All sorts of treatments can be given this painted pottery. In fact, you can do much more in decoration with this method than you can with the other, for you can paint on it any design, coat of arms or lettering that you like.

A Cement Mushroom

Now is the time we begin to think of the garden. Here is a little ornament for it that is easy to make.

DRAWN for THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

A Mushroom for the Garden

Two or three of them placed among the flowers give a novel effect. Call them garden toadstools or mushrooms.

They can be made any size, but those ranging in size from 6 inches to 8 inches in diameter look best. They are made of cement and the steam is a stick about an inch thick. Sticks with the bark left on look more natural.

To make the toadstool: Get an old dish, hemispherical in shape. It must have no ridges or departures from a simple curved surface or the mold will not look like a toadstool. Oil the inside of the dish with any lubricant.

Mix one part of cement to three of fine sand and water. Pour into the dish to the height you wish—probably about three inches. While it is wet, put in the stick until it touches the bottom of the dish. Steady it until it will stand up by itself. The stick should be pointed at the end which goes into the ground.

Allow the cement to set at least three days. It can then be removed—and there is your mushroom already for finishing. All the lubricant should be removed and the surface cleaned with turpentine or gasoline.

Paint it a light yellow, white, or yellow with a dash of pink. The stick can be left as it is or pointed. After it has been in the garden a while it weathers and looks like a giant plant of the mushroom family.

Word Juggling

Can you take the outside of a pie (in eight letters) and change it, by rearranging the letters, into decorations for a wall?

Now change the "t" to an "e" and you will have people who are good judges of food.

Change an "e" to an "l" and make a garment worn by a choir boy.

Change the "u" to an "s" and make sailors who join the ends of two ropes to make them into one.

Change the "c" into an "o" and find those who despoil things.

Now change the "o" to a "p" and make something for your feet.

Rules for Correspondence

1. Letters to Mail Bag correspondents should be inclosed in an envelope stamped and partially addressed, and mailed to the Editor of the Mail Bag, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston, Mass. The Editor will see that the addresses are completed and that the letters are forwarded to their destinations. A note giving the full name and address of the sender must also be inclosed. Do not write in asking for names and addresses.

2. When there is any doubt about postage rates, inquiry should be made at the local post office. To most foreign countries the rate is 5 cents.

3. It is our custom for girls to write to girls and boys to boys.

The Mail Bag

Frankfort-on-the-Main, Germany

Dear Editor:

I am always very interested in The Christian Science Monitor and in the Mail Bag, too. I have gained some English friends through the Mail Bag and when visiting England I was able to meet them. It was really very nice.

Now I have studied Spanish in school and I should very much like to have some Spanish correspondents in order to get in connection with some friends there, because I intend to visit Spain after some months. I think that the Mail Bag can assist me in this case and therefore I would be very grateful to you if you would try to find some Spanish names in your corresponding list.

May I thank you in advance for your kind assistance, and hoping to get a favorable answer. Herta L.

[We do not furnish names of correspondents, Herta, but hope that you may find some Spanish pen friends.—Ed.]

Christchurch, New Zealand

Dear Editor:

For two or three years past, I have been reading The Christian Science Monitor, and have found it a very interesting paper. Now, I am wondering if any Mail Baggers would care to correspond with a New Zealand girl.

I am 18 years of age, and for two years attended one of the biggest high schools in Christchurch, but since then have taken a position. I am very interested in tennis, fancy work, reading, touring, corresponding, music, talkies, and stamp collecting.

I was wondering if I could gain some French friends through this letter, also from Holland, Germany, Switzerland, Belgium and Spain; but please don't think I am only interested in receiving letters from these countries, because I shall be ever so pleased to hear from girls anywhere in the world. I promise to answer all letters received and will forward views, cuttings, snaps, anything that may be of interest to my pen pals.

Christchurch is a very pretty town, situated on the east coast of the South Island. It has some very big buildings, and is situated on the Avon River, which winds through the city, and in the summer time is a beautiful sight. Vera E.

Yakima, Washington

Dear Editor:

I hope you will give space for this letter from Yakima, the home of Yakima Valley apples, known the world over

The first settlement in the Yakima Valley was made in 1847 and 10 years later the first fruit trees were planted. In 1864 there was but a single log cabin here, but when irrigation was developed Yakima grew rapidly into a city of 29,000 people. In 1930, 52,000 carloads of fruit were shipped from Yakima and in 1931 there were 12,500 carloads of apples alone shipped from the Yakima Valley.

In Yakima is the mile-long "Produce Row" with the largest cold storage facilities in the world. Each year the Washington State Fair is held here. Many things more about Yakima can I tell fellows who write to me. I should like especially to hear from foreign countries.

I am 19 years old and am an ardent stamp collector and should be glad to exchange stamps.

Robert N.

Leeds, England

Dear Editor:

We live in the outskirts of Leeds, in the district called Roundhay. Leeds has an interesting museum and an art gallery. I think nearly all the readers of the Children's and Young Folks' Pages have learned in their history lessons of "King Alfred who burnt the cakes." The oak tree in which he hid still stands in Headingley, Leeds.

Every year one Saturday is left for a day called "Children's Day," when a show of dancing and gymnastics is exhibited by the council schools of Leeds in Roundhay Park. From all the schools in the city a number of girls are chosen, and then a final one is chosen, who is crowned queen of Children's Day. I attend Roundhay High School and this is my first year there.

In my holidays I find reading the Children's Corner, Children's and Young Folks' Pages very interesting. I go to Sunday School at Third Church in Leeds. I am eager to gain correspondents of my age (12), in Australia, Japan and South America.

Sending best wishes to Snubs and Buzzy. Violet C.

The following would like to receive letters:

From Girls

Alice T. (12), Newark, N. J.—Exchange pictures.

Patricia C. (12), Dayton, Ohio.—From the western and southern states. Interested in gardening and outdoor sports.

Florine P. (13).—Interested in art and music. Belongs to Girl Scouts.

Ella C. (14), Dracut, Mass.

Hazel W. (16), Fernmount, N. S. W., Australia.—Interested in reading, music, outdoor sports. Exchange snapshots.

Mary G. (16), Havana, Cuba.

Mildred B. (16), Metter, Ga.—Especially from Australia, Germany, Italy, Spain and Greece. Exchange snapshots.

Rae M. (18), Los Angeles, Calif.—Interested in art, music, craft work and sports.

From Boys

James G. (16), Chicago, Ill.—Interested in astronomy, bird study, travel, cartooning, and collecting pictures and books.

R. C. B. (19), Hammond, Ind.—From foreign countries.

Over 20

Martha S. W., Decatur, Ga.—Correspond in English, French, German and Spanish.

Polly P., Boston, Mass.—Especially from Germany, Switzerland and England.

Edna B., Chicago, Ill.—Especially from Sweden. Correspond in English or Swedish.

John A. J., London, Eng.

CAMPS FOR GIRLS

New Idea of Camping

Home living with camp life. Swimming, land sports, dramatics, handicrafts, music, etc. Girls 7 to 12. Enrollment 15.

The Genevieve Phillips School
308 ELM STREET, BENNINGTON, VT.
WRITE FOR INFORMATION

T-LEDGE
'The Seashore Camp for Girls'
Orr's Island, Maine. On wooded Maine coast in lovely Casco Bay. Horsemanship, aquaplaning, deep sea fishing, sailing. All camp activities. Light, airy cabins. Showers. Excellent food. Tam-A-Rack for boys 5-12 years. Booklet. MRS. N. B. KNORR, Box 513, Orr's Island, Maine.

HILLSBORO CAMP
Girls 8 to 18. On Peace Lake, near Hillsboro, N. H. Est. 1927. 120 acres. Log cabins, electricity. Riding. Water, land sports. $200 fee. No extras. Booklet. Mr. and Mrs. Harry Nissen, 779 Beacon St., Boston, Mass.

KOHAHNA for GIRLS
Maintains high standard of camping
RIDE SWIM HIKE
Days filled with activities girls enjoy. Staff college women. Booklet.
MRS. MAUDE BEALS TURNER, Dir., 1623 Hinman Ave., Evanston, Ill.
Advertisement appears only in The Christian Science Monitor

PRIVATE LAKE. Cabins. Kentucky Horses. Swimming. Canoeing. Tennis. Dramatics. Archery. Crafts, etc. One Counselor for every three campers. Booklet.
Lotta E. Broadbridge, Colony Club, Detroit, Michigan
BRYN AFON
For Girls Sixteenth Season
Rhinelander, Wisconsin

Cooperative Camp
For Girls 16 to 22 Years
Conducted by HEALTHLAND CAMPS
A self maintaining camp. Actual participation in cooking, buying of food, serving meals, gardening. All activities. Jolly week-end parties. Trips. Leisure for study, music, or to train for counselorship. Leaflet. Fee $180.00.
The Three Pines Club, 339 Boylston Street, Boston, Mass.

CAMP CELESTIA
Winthrop, Maine
Invites girls to 8 weeks of play and constructive activities. Swimming and water sports featured.
—FOR BOOKLET—
Miss Clarabelle Barrett Miss Grace Leister
208 Young Avenue or 171 Washington St.
Pelham, N. Y. Mt. Vernon, N. Y.
Phone New Rochelle 6-487

MAYFLOWER
A CAPE COD CAMP FOR GIRLS
20th consecutive season. Personal interviews in New York, Philadelphia, Boston. Salt water sports, sailing, riding, music. Camp Viking for Brothers 3 miles distant.
Mrs. Norman White, Orleans, Mass.

TEELA-WOOKET
FOR GIRLS, Rxbury, Vermont. The Horseback Camps in the Heart of The Green Mountains. A 300-acre wonderland. Famous for beautiful horses, free riding, and thorough instruction in horsemanship. All sports. Private golf course. Cabins. Showers. Delicious food in abundance. No extras. Tuition reduced and terms may be arranged. Mr. and Mrs. C. A. Hoyt, 18 Ordway Road, Wellesley Hills, Mass.
Camp Idlewild for Boys, Lake Winnepesaukee, N. H.

CAMPS FOR GIRLS

SARGENT SCHOOL CAMPS
Peterboro, N. H.
RECREATIONAL CAMP FOR GIRLS
Under Boston University. 500 acres around Half Moon Lake. Seniors 13-19. Separate Junior Camp 8-12. Land, water sports. Riding in fee. Catalog.
Miss E. Frances Sanborn
6 Everett Street
Cambridge, Mass.

EAGLES NEST
Est. 1922 in the cool Blue Ridge at BREVARD, N. C.
Asheville only 35 miles.
50 happy girls 6-18 from North and South. Riding and many trips included in fee. Wide variety of activities guided by individual interests and needs.
MISS CAROL OPPENHEIMER
620 E. 40th Street, Savannah, Ga.

CAMPS FOR BOYS

WYANOKE
on Lake Winnepesaukee, Wolfeboro, New Hampshire
25 years under same directorship. A happy, friendly camp where each boy achieves his best. Experienced, permanent staff of counselors. Riding, golf, water sports, band, shop work, wood craft. Mount Washington and Saco River trips. Winnemont, sister camp, 28 miles away. W. H. Bentley, Suite 504, 14 Beacon Street, Boston, Mass.

LEELANAU for BOYS
13TH SEASON
A Progressive summer camp for the ambitious boy. Opportunities for capable boys to earn while camping. All camp sports on land and sea. For booklet write to
MR. WILLIAM BEALS, Director
GLEN ARBOR, MICHIGAN
Leelanau advertises only in The Christian Science Monitor.

ADVENTURE ISLAND
ON GREEN BAY NEAR FISH CREEK WISCONSIN
A BOYS' WORLD
WRITE FOR BOOKLET
CHARLES A. KINNEY WINNETKA, ILL.

An Ideal Camp for Boys of all Ages
CAMP ROPIOA
Expressing our standard of thought
REFLECTION OF PERFECTION IS OUR AIM
on Long Lake, Harrison, Maine
GEO A. STANLEY, Director
RIDGEWOOD, N. J.

Camp Newfound
LONG LAKE, HARRISON, MAINE
For girls of all ages; three groups. All land and water sports; white sand beaches; aquaplaning; dancing; dramatics; riding ring. Separate dressing rooms for each camper. 19th season.
Advertises only in The Christian Science Monitor
Illustrated booklet: MRS. W. K. HORTON, TARRYTOWN, N. Y.

SNUBS
Jig-Saw Type Puzzle
Will be mailed you upon receipt of box front from Gilt Edge or other packages, when sent us together with 10 cents to cover mailing costs. Or you may copy the words on cover of Whittemore's Oil Paste tin and send with 10 cents.
Please write
"THE BOSS"
Whittemore Bros. Corporation
Cambridge, Mass.
Whittemore's
Bostonian Shoe Cream
There is a special Bostonian Cream for each of the popular colors of kid and calf footwear. The neutral cream can be used on any color of leather and is exceptionally good on two-tone shoes for sports wear. Easy and clean to use. It does not come off on hands or clothing.
Whittemore Bros. Corporation
Cambridge, Mass.
Whittemore's BOSTONIAN Shoe Cream

Apollo Chocolates
Distinctive
$1.00 lb
A famous chocolate now manufactured by a famous maker
F. H. ROBERTS CO.
Division of
Daggett Chocolate Co.
Cambridge, Mass.
If your dealer cannot supply you mail $1.00 for this one-pound package.

Every Purchase Counts! MONITOR advertisers are glad to know even of the smallest purchase that comes in response to their Monitor advertising. Every purchase counts in helping to make the advertiser realize the value of his advertising investment.

Weather Expert Says Akron Took Path Into Storm

Research Shows, He Says, Course to West Might Have Saved Ship

LAKEHURST, N. J., April 13 (AP)—Lieut. Charles J. Maguire, chief aerologist at the naval station, testified today at the Akron hearing that weather research since the disaster indicated that by taking "any other course except that taken in the last few minutes" the airship might have avoided the storm in which she crashed.

"Using hindsight," Lieutenant Maguire said, indicating his opinion was based on study of the night's weather conditions since the loss of the Akron, "it is evident that a continuance of the course to the westward at midnight would, as the situation turned out, have avoided the severe portions of the thunderstorm."

Previously, Lieut. - Commander Herbert V. Wiley, rescued executive officer of the Akron, had testified that he had suggested to Commander F. C. McCord a westward course, but that Commander McCord, saying he had seen lightning to the west, ordered the course changed to the east.

The board expected to finish today testimony in connection with the destruction of the Akron and to hear tomorrow and Saturday the story of the crash of the J-3, in which two lives were lost, in the afternoon of the day the Akron went down.

Today's first witness, Lieut. F. A. L. Dartsch, assistant station aerologist, described preparation of weather charts on Monday, April 3, the day the Akron took off on her last flight. Weather conditions that morning, he said, were such that a projected flight of the J-3, the blimp which was lost the following day, was "considered inadvisable."

"In view of your experience," Lieut.-Commander Pennoyer asked, "did you consider weather conditions unfavorable to the flight of the Akron on April 3?"

"I did not," Lieutenant Dartsch replied.

Later on the day, April 3, weather conditions which had barred the J-3 from flying in the morning improved and she went up on a two-hour cruise.

After a 15-minute executive session which preceded the opening of the fourth day's session, Lieut.-Commander Ralph G. Pennoyer, judge advocate, said that, since the joint congressional inquiry would call several witnesses to Washington, the Secretary of the Navy had authorized the service board to adjourn next week to the Washington Navy Yard. The sessions there will probably begin next Tuesday, he said.

Lieut.-Commander Wiley said today that he would probably go to Akron early next week to make some of the test flights of the Macon.

Akron's Rescuers Thanked

WASHINGTON, April 13 (AP) — President Roosevelt sent a letter yesterday to Capt. Corl Dalldorf of the German ship Phoebus, tendering "this nation's gratitude" for the services of the crew in rescuing three of the members of the Akron.

Japanese Invaders Pushing Into China

PEIPING, China, April 13 (AP)—Reports reaching here today indicated that the combined Japanese and Manchoukuoan drive south of the Great Wall and east of the Lwan River was steadily being extended.

The combined armies were reported attacking Chinese troops in the vicinity of Haiyang, with the latter offering stout resistance. Chinese civilians were said to be fleeing southward.

Japanese bombers were reported in Chinese dispatches to have damaged a Peiping-Mukden railway bridge over the river, while 30 Japanese fliers inflicted heavy damage in raids south of Lengkow.

Doolittle in China

SHANGHAI, China, April 13 (AP) —Maj. James H. Doolittle, American flier, demonstrated one of the latest types of pursuit fighting planes to Nationalist Government officials here today.

The Government is considering incorporating such craft in its rapidly developing air corps. Major Doolittle's visit is part of an effort by American airplane makers to retain the lead they have in the Chinese market.

American Kidnaped

PEIPING, China, April 13 (AP)—The United States legation was informed today that Chinese bandits, who kidnaped Dr. Niels Nielsen, American medical missionary, south of Mukden, Manchuria, Wednesday, are holding him for $500,000, Mexican (about $100,000 American) ransom.

The legation made representations to the Japanese authorities here and to the United States consul-general in Mukden to effect negotiations for Nielsen's release.

Atlanta Bans "Endless Chain"

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ATLANTA, Ga.—Merchants of Atlanta have won out in their fight against the promoters of the "endless chain" system of selling articles in the open market. An ordinance has been passed which provides that any person, firm or corporation, their agents or employees, engaging in such "endless chain" selling is liable to a penalty of $200 or 30 days of labor upon public works of the city, either or both penalties to be inflicted in the discretion of the recorder."

West Virginia Gets Beer

CHARLESTOWN, W. Va., April 13 (AP)—Gov. H. G. Kump today signed the 3.2 beer bill. It permits sale of beer as soon as licenses are issued.

Stage Hands Speed Work in Preparing For World Exposition

Special from Monitor Bureau

CHICAGO, April 13—These are busy days for the stage hands and producers of the International Exposition of Progress, the Chicago World Fair. Take yesterday, for example. While a staff of 100 painters were splashing brilliant colors on building walls and construction work and landscaping were being rushed along as usual, the following bits of news were reported:

Ground was broken for the Ukrainian pavilion, in the presence of Cossacks, girls in Ukrainian costume, the president of the Chicago Ukrainian Society and Miss Stephanie Czyzowycz, sent to America by the Ukrainian Societies of Europe to supervise construction.

A new stamp cancellation die bearing the words, "Century of Progress June 1 to November 1—World's Fair, Chicago, 1933," was used for the first time by the Chicago post office. A committee of county officials met on the grounds to complete plans for a Cook County school day May 19, when musical and oratorical contests will be held at the exposition.

An announcement of plans for lighting the exposition was sent out from publicity headquarters which stated that 2100 kilowatts of electrical energy would be needed to light the outdoor illumination of the fair. One battery of arc searchlights is to have a total output of 1,920,000,000 candlepower, according to the estimate.

The first permanent radio program from the exposition was announced to go on the air next Sunday, when Old Heidelberg, the largest restaurant of the fair, sends a program over the Columbia network. This batch of news is typical of daily reports sent out from the exposition grounds in the last few weeks since its pace has been much accelerated.

Oklahoma Outlaws Drugs Produced From Marijuana

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

OKLAHOMA CITY, Okla., April 13—Gov. William H. Murray yesterday signed the bill recently passed by the Legislature prohibiting the use of drugs made from marijuana, a Mexican narcotic. The statute makes it unlawful to handle or deal in marijuana or any drug or preparation of similar nature in Oklahoma, except by licensed pharmacists and physicians.

Oklahoma City police several months ago began a campaign against the sale and use of marijuana, pointing out numerous cases of youthful delinquency attributable to the use of the drug.

Legal teeth are given to this law by the prescribing of penalties in cases of violation, these penalties ranging from provisions that such violation shall be deemed a felony with possibilities of a fine ranging as high as $5000, or imprisonment for not more than seven years, or by both fine and imprisonment. Since the measure carried the emergency clause it became effective with the stroke of the Governor's pen.

The measure prescribes that it shall be unlawful for any person, or any officer or employee of any firm, corporation, or association to plant, cultivate, protect, harvest, cure, prepare, barter, sell, give away, or use, or offer to sell, furnish or give away or to have in his or their possession marijuana, botanically known as Cannabis sativa, cannabis indica, commonly called Indian hemp, Mexican hemp, and marijuana. The bill provides, however, it shall not be unlawful to barter, sell, furnish or give away the bast fibers alone, or any cloth, cordage, rope or other materials compounded of the bast fibers alone of these plants.

Air Travel Increases; Flying Time Reduced

Special from Monitor Bureau

CHICAGO, April 13—An increase of almost one-third in air travel was noted by United Air Lines during the first three months of this year compared to the same period in 1932, and required a 9 per cent increase in plane mileage, it was announced today. Most of the increased passenger business was carried in the company's coast-to-coast route. The first quarter of this year the company carried 16,855 passengers compared to 12,986 last year, an increase of 32 per cent.

A reduction of from seven to 4½ hours in the flying time from Chicago to New York has been inaugurated with a new high speed transport plane.

Zero Loses Its Prestige As 459.1 Below Reached

BERKELEY, Calif., April 13 (AP)—Officials of the University of California announced April 11 the coldest man-made temperature yet attained, 459.1 below zero Fahrenheit, had been reached by experimenters at the university.

This achievement of Prof. W. F. Giauque, assisted by C. F. Nelson, mechanician, and D. P. MacDougall, research assistant, was accomplished by use of a magnetic cycle process which Professor Giauque developed. The mark reached is within .25 degree Centigrade of the absolute absence of heat.

The substance cooled was gadolinium sulfate octahycrate, a compound of gadolinium, a metallic element discovered in 1880.

Federal Funds Urged For Mississippi Roads

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

JACKSON, Miss.—A strong bid for continuation of federal emergency appropriations for highway construction as a part of the Administration's unemployment relief program has been made here at the organization meeting of the Southern States' Highway Association.

The association, established in a meeting at which six states were represented and destined to embrace all southern states, adopted resolutions calling for a three-phase program of continuation and expansion of present emergency aid. The resolutions called for a new unemployment relief appropriation of $120,000,000,

Road Offenders Forced to Attend School of Traffic

Motor Vehicle Act Is Sole Textbook in Berkeley, Calif., Institution

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BERKELEY, Calif.—Pupils—traffic violators. Teacher—traffic officer. Textbook—State Motor Vehicle Act.

This is the setup for a school that has been flourishing here for nearly two years. Already it has several hundred alumni, and several students are doing post-graduate work.

To enroll in this school—the Berkeley Traffic School—one has to have an order from the court or from the police department. In fact, when he gets such an order he has to enroll or receive a sentence from the court. The school is directed by the Berkeley Traffic Safety Commission as a means of educating many of the traffic violators apprehended in the city.

The pupil attends school each Wednesday night for five weeks. He is then given an examination. If he passes with a mark of 75 or better the violator is "graduated." During 1932 more than 240 pupils passed their first examination, while 11 passed on reëxamination. Only 13 failed and had to be sent back to the court for sentence.

Of the 267 cases during the past year, only two students were arrested for a later violation. But many of the old "grads" come back for the fun of it. For there are some lively sessions at the school.

There are no cut-and-dried lectures. Essays and debates are presented. One session was devoted to a debate on the question: "Resolved that automobiles as now driven, are more detrimental than beneficial." Four students took part in this discussion. The judges were the rest of the class.

Another evening was given over to the reading of essays on the subject, "What can the individual do to prevent accidents?" The class voted on which was the best essay. Reviews of traffic accidents are given by the pupils, assigned to different cases. The class may agree or disagree with the findings, but each speaker must back up his opinions by the textbook—the Motor Vehicle Act.

Radio Programs

Eastern Standard Time

WBZ and WBZA, Boston and Springfield (990kc-303m)

5:00 p. m.—Discoverers' Club.
5:15 NBC, "Dick Daring"; sketch.
5:30 NBC, "Singing Lady."
5:45 NBC, "Little Orphan Annie."
6:00 NBC, Cooking School for Children.
6:15 NBC, "Stickers and Spring Driving," Mr. Morgan T. Ryan, Registrar of Motor Vehicles.
6:30 Studio; sport review, Bill Williams.
6:45 NBC, "Today's News," Lowell Thomas.
7:00 Time; NBC, "Amos 'n' Andy."
7:15 German Band.
7:30 "Song Weavers."
7:36 Sandy MacFarlane; John McNamara; orchestra.
8:00 NBC, "Captain Diamond"; sketch.
8:30 NBC, "Rin-Tin-Tin Thriller"; sketch.
8:45 NBC, "Thurston, the Magician."
9:00 NBC, Death Valley Days sketch.
9:30 NBC, Wayne King's Orchestra.
10:00 Talk, Prof. Bliss Perry of Harvard.
10:15 NBC Players; news.
11:00 Studio; sport review, Bill Williams.
11:15 Local dance music.
11:30 NBC, Minneapolis Symphony Orchestra, Eugene Ormandy, conductor.

WEEI, Boston (590kc-508m)

5:00 p. m.—Studio soloists.
5:15 "The Art of Writing Comedy."
5:30 "NBC, "Jack and the Beanstalk."
5:45 Popular studio soloists.
6:00 "Evening Tattler"; news.
6:40 "Sign of the Red Apple."
6:45 "Buddy and Blake."
7:00 Fauntleroy and Van.
7:15 NBC, Juvenile sketch.
7:30 Salute program.
7:45 "The Rise of the Goldbergs."
8:00 NBC, Rudy Vallée's Orchestra; Walter C. Kelly; Milton Berle; Zez Confrey; Katherine Perry; Negro chorus; dramatic sketch.
9:00 NBC, "Captain Henry's Show Boat"; soloists; orchestra.
10:00 NBC, "Baron Munchausen"; Cliff Hall; orchestra.
11:00 Forecasts, E. B. Rideout; news.
11:15-12:00 NBC dance music.

WNAC, Boston (1230kc-244m)

5:00 p. m.—"Chick-Chick" program.
5:15 Fashion Parade Orchestra.
5:30 CBS, "Skippy"; child sketch.
5:45 Discoverers' Club.
6:00 Announcements; news.
6:15 "Voice of the Xylophone."
6:30 Local dance music.
6:45 "Chandu"; transcription.
7:00 CBS, "Myrt and Marge."
7:15 CBS, "Buck Rogers."
7:30 Powers Brothers Quartet.
7:45 CBS, Boake Carter's News Flashes.
8:00 CBS, Comedy sketch.
8:15 CBS, Evan Evans; female trio; orchestra.
8:30 Talk by James Roosevelt.
8:45 CBS, Lyman Orchestra; Newsboy.
9:00 CBS, Ruth Etting; orchestra.
9:15 CBS, Mills Brothers; orchestra.
9:30 CBS, Stoopnagle and Budd; soloists; chorus; orchestra.
10:00 "Seven Last Words of Christ," by Frederick Lamb Choristers.
11:00 Announcements; news.
11:15 "Hilly Billy George."
11:30-1:00 Local and CBS dance music.

WAAB, Boston (1410kc-213m)

5:00 p. m.—CBS dance music.
5:15 Organ recital.
5:30 Local dance music.
5:45 CBS, "Cowboy Tom and Indian Chief."
6:00 CBS, H. V. Kaltenborn, commentator.
6:15 CBS popular programs.
6:45 CBS, "Just Plain Bill."
7:00 Baseball; weather; news; time.
7:15 Dinner music.
7:30 CBS, Keller, Sargent and Ross.
7:45 Brunswick Orchestra.
8:00 Dramatic sketch.
8:30 CBS, Vincent Sorey's Orchestra.
8:45 Banjo band.
9:00 Organ recital.
9:15 Le Paradis Band.
9:45 Announcements; news.
10:00 CBS, "The Foreign Legion"; sketch.
10:30 CBS, Boswell Sisters, vocal trio.
10:45 CBS, Charles Carlile, orchestra.
11:00 CBS, Columbia Symphony Orchestra.
11:30 CBS, Ted Lewis's Orchestra.

WHDH, Boston (830kc-361m)

5:00 p. m.—Local dance music.
5:15 John McGonigle, tenor.
5:30 Local dance music.
6:00 "The Monitor Views the News," Henry E. Williams.
6:15 Big Brother's Twilight Express.
6:45 Orchestral program.
7:00 Westminster Orchestra.
7:15 "Crazy Capers."
7:30 Local dance feature.
7:45 Hotel Touraine Ensemble.
8:00 Dance music; time.

Tomorrow's Features

WBSO, Babson Park, Mass. (920kc-326m)

8:30 a. m.—Studio and musical programs.
12:15 p. m.—Daily talk.
12:30 p. m.—Local news.
12:45 p. m.—Musical programs.
2:15 p. m.—Studio soloists.
3:30 p. m.—Good Cheer Service.
4:00 p. m.—Studio soloists.

WBZ

7:00 a. m.—Local and NBC programs.
11:00 a. m.—Maeterlinck drama, "Mary Magdalene."
12:00 noon—"The Monitor Views the News," Mr. Ernest Beaufort.
12:30 p. m.—NBC, Farm and Home Hour.
1:30 p. m.—Local and NBC programs.
2:45 p. m.—"Books and Authors."
3:30 p. m.—Cooking School.
4:00 p. m.—NBC, Denver Concert.

WEEI

8:00 a. m.—NBC, Organ Rhapsody.
8:15 a. m.—E. B. Rideout; news.
8:30 a. m.—NBC, "Cheerio."
9:00 a. m.—Local and NBC programs.
11:00 a. m.—Same as WBZ.
12:00 noon—Studio and musical.
1:15 p. m.—NBC musical programs.
2:00 p. m.—Local studio and musical.
3:00 p. m.—NBC programs.
4:00 p. m.—News; stocks; NBC music.
4:30 p. m.—Studio music.

WNAC

6:30 a. m.—Studio and musical programs.
11:00 a. m.—CBS programs.
12:00 noon—St. Paul's Cathedral.
1:00 p. m.—Announcements; news.
1:15 p. m.—Studio and musical.
3:00 p. m.—Braves-Giants game, Fred Hoey reporting.

WAAB

8:30 a. m.—Reports; news; music.
9:45 a. m.—CBS programs.
11:00 a. m.—Studio and musical.
12:00 noon—CBS, Services from Washington Cathedral.
3:00 p. m.—Studio and musical.
4:00 p. m.—CBS programs.

Debating Club Reëlects Dean of Suffolk School

For the third time in its 44-year history the Park Street Club violated its unwritten rule of not allowing its president to hold office for a second term, when last night at the Boston City Club the members unanimously reëlected Dr. Gleason L. Archer, dean of the Suffolk Law School.

The only other exceptions to the nonreëlections rule were Mr. Edward A. Trowbridge and Mr. Seth P. Smith, both charter members. All other officers were reëlected for the coming year. The club, which is a debating organization with no affiliation with the Park Street Church, has increased its membership 33 per cent since last October.

Vermont Sets Date To Elect Delegates

MONTPELIER, Vt., April 13 (AP)—Gov. Stanley C. Wilson today issued a proclamation calling for a special election Sept. 5 to elect delegates to a convention to consider ratification or rejection of an amendment to the Federal Constitution which would repeal the Eighteenth Amendment.

The Governor set Sept. 18 as the date of the convention, which will be held in the Senate chamber of the State House.

Dry Law Violators Freed

LANSING, Mich., April 13 (AP)—All liquor law violators without other crime records have been paroled from state prisons, Gov. William A. Comstock said yesterday. More than 200 paroles have been granted those serving terms solely for liquor law offenses.

General Classified

Advertisements under this heading appear in the Atlantic, Central and Pacific editions of The Christian Science Monitor. Rate 80 cents a line. Minimum space four lines. An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under most of these headings. Write or call for detailed information.

EMPLOYMENT SERVICE—MEN

SALARIED POSITIONS, $2500 to $25,000. The undersigned provides a thoroughly organized service of 25 years' recognized standing through which preliminaries are negotiated for positions of the calibre indicated; the procedure is individualized to each client's personal requirements and identity covered and present position protected; not a registration bureau, send only name and address for details. R. W. BIXBY, INC., 120 Delbard Building, Buffalo, New York.

HOMES WITH ATTENTION

TOLEDO, O.—A home for those working out the problem of mental inharmony and desiring experienced care. 3128 Collingwood Ave. MRS. L. MEYRICK. JE.-5983.

HOUSES TO LET

EVANSTON—House (furnished or unfurnished) garage and garden, after May 1, near church, Northwestern University; good transportation to Century of Progress. R-19, 333 N. Michigan Avenue, Room 2900, Chicago.

INDEXING

INDEXING of Prose Works, Bibles, Textbook, Concordances and all books of reference; also gold lettering. D. T. S. DENISON, 117 E. 24th Street, New York City.

REAL ESTATE

RYE, N. Y.—Charming Normandy, 7 rooms, 3 baths, terrace, awnings, weather stripping, oil burner; rent furnished, unfurnished; sale $19,000. SUZANNE OSDNEY, 19 Purchase St. Tel. Rye 671.

REPRESENTATIVES WANTED

COLLECT liberal commissions selling famous Olovnit frocks, lingerie, hosiery direct from factory; low prices, unsurpassed values. SHAUGHNESSY KNITTING CO., Dept. A-15, Watertown, New York.

SANATORIUMS

Tenacre, Inc.
Established 1922 N. J. State License
PRINCETON, N. J. Tel. 755
Illustrated Booklet
Mrs. Kathryn Barmore, Mgr.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MEN

CHILDREN'S book publisher of two best sellers past 15 years seeks opportunity, not necessarily in books. Broad experience foods, other home needs in advertising, sales, collections. S-11, 333 N. Michigan Avenue, Room 2900, Chicago.

Local Classified

Advertisements under this heading appear in this edition only. Rate 30 cents a line. Minimum space three lines, minimum order four lines. (An advertisement measuring three lines must call for at least two insertions.) An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under most of these headings. Write or call for detailed information.

APARTMENTS TO LET

NEW YORK CITY

309 West 109th STREET—"The Edgerton" Comfortable housekeeping apartments adjacent to beautiful Riverside Drive. Select tenantry. Convenient to Seventh Church, Columbia University, Shops and Theatres. Express Subway station and 5th Avenue Bus only 1 block away.
2 ROOMS—Furnished or Unfurnished
VERY INVITING RENTALS!
Free gas for cooking and refrigeration. 24-hour switchboard and elevator service. Ownership management. Agent on premises. Write for details.

APARTMENTS—FURNISHED

BOSTON—477 Commonwealth Ave. for rent until Fall; 3-room Pullman kitchen apartment; exceptionally well furnished; fireplace; appointment only. Com. 1661 or Com. 3300.

FOREST HILLS, N. Y.—Three-room apartment for sublease, with large living room, bedroom and full sized kitchen; conveniently located in beautiful environment. Phone Boulevard 8-6200 or Boulevard 8-9761 evenings.

N. Y. C., 646 West End Ave. (91st)—Three rooms, bath, kitchen, electric refrigeration, radio; ideal location. Schuyler 4-5943 mornings.

APARTMENTS—UNFURNISHED

FOREST HILLS HARDING COURT
PORTSMOUTH PL. and AUSTIN ST.
3, 4, 5 Rooms from $50
Elevator apartments, hall service; electrical refrigeration included in rental; large dining alcoves, inlaid linoleum. Phone BOulevard 8-5914.

DRESSMAKING

EDITH BECKETT
Smartly sophisticated Gowns, Suits and Wraps designed; remodeling expertly done; prices moderate. 306 Huguenot Street, New Rochelle. New York. N. R. 8757.

FOR SALE OR RENT

FOR RENT OR SALE, ROCHESTER, N. Y. Rooming house; pleasant 12-room house, 9 rooms furnished, income should pay rent of 30. 2 months free for cleaning and painting. Monroe 8536-W.

HARDWOOD FLOORS

HARDWOOD FLOORS laid, sanded, refinished; estimates free. Work guaranteed. Call Mr. Hall, Ken. 6700, Line 9.

HOUSES TO LET

LOCAL and long-distance moving and storage. Telephone for estimate. Day and night service. Boulevard Moving, 47-16 44th St., L. I. City, N. Y. Tel. Stillwell 4-3332.

ORGAN TUNING

ORGANS MAINTAINED
tuned, repaired or rebuilt on an economical annual contract basis. Pianos tuned and repaired.
HENRY LEHR
27 years' experience serving Greater New York
6551 77th Place, Middle Village, L. I., N. Y.
Tel. Juniper 5-7781

PAINTING AND DECORATING

BROOKLYN, N. Y.—Painting and decorating, house repairing, metal tiling. FRANK M. HAAS, 2209 Schenectady Ave. Midwood 8-5089.

PAYING GUESTS

HILLVIEW, WOODSTOCK, N. Y., Tel. 140—Loving home for study, rest, recreation. In Catskills, overlooking mountains; modernly equipped; attractively furnished, well heated; rates reasonable.

SILVER BIRCHES
Lake Ronkonkoma, Long Island, N. Y.
Home for rest, study and recreation.
Booklet Phone Ronk. 16

PIANO TUNING

Concert Piano Tuning-Repairs; 1933 Rates 8 years with Ampico, Knabe, Mason & Hamlin; tuner for Westchester County Center; service in N. Y. C., Westchester and Conn. DANIEL ANNICELL, Tel. New Rochelle 5181.

REAL ESTATE

GREENWICH, Conn.—For sale or rent; attractive old house, modernized, twelve rooms, three baths, including servants quarters, ample garage; every convenience; outbuildings; gardener's cottage optional; eleven acres, mostly wooded, about 14 minutes to station; small upkeep; will rent furnished year round; reasonable rate or sell on convenient terms. Write STEPHEN PEABODY JR., Stanwich Road, Greenwich, Conn.

ROOMS AND BOARD

BOSTON—Ideal for business women, 106 Bay State Road, room with two meals, $7.50-$9. Tel. Cir. 7835 or Ken. 2526.

N. Y. C.—Attractive sunny room convenient to bus and subway; home table; private family; reasonable. Cath. 8-7679.

PITTSFIELD, MASS.—Country home for ladies; quiet; excellent food; pine groves, grand view. Mrs. Martha J. Fugmann, YOKEN SEAT MOUNTAIN HOUSE.

ROOMS TO LET

N. Y. C., 200 Claremont Ave., Apt. 44—Two large, bright, single bedrooms; reasonable; use kitchen; close Drive, transportation. Cath. 8-8085.

N. Y. C.—Front room newly furnished, private entrance; reasonable; quiet atmosphere; call evenings. Apt. 4-W, 221 East 35th Street.

N. Y. C. 57 West 9th St.—Large, comfortable, single room in private house for gentleman, running water, screens, awnings.

N. Y. C., 601 West 110th (Apt. 10M)—Front double, corner, semi-private bath; river view; home privileges; reasonable.

N. Y. C.—175 Macdougal Street, near Washington Sq. Attractive single room for lady, semi-private bath.

WEST BRIGHTON, STATEN ISLAND, N. Y.—Cheerful, sunny room in home of elderly couple; private house; board optional. M. JOHNSON, 2 Howard Court, corner Bement Ave.

ROOMS WANTED

WANTED room or apartment with bath and garage if possible. Box N-7 The Christian Science Monitor, Boston

SITUATIONS WANTED

SUPERINTENDANT-CARETAKER
Apartment house or private residence; couple desire to serve in this capacity; man licensed driver mechanic; excellent references. Write Box J-6, Suite 2240, 500 Fifth Ave., New York.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MEN

MAINE man, 37, well educated, refined, strong physique, alert mind; adaptable and trustworthy, varied experience both indoors and out; needs and earnestly seeks opportunity for usefulness. J-35, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

MAN (36), extensive experience accountant and confidential secretary, available for responsible connection; will travel. Write Box W-6, Suite 2240, 500 Fifth Ave., New York City.

SITUATIONS WANTED—WOMEN

TEACHER wishes profitable summer work; will travel. Box A-113, 1499 Union Trust Bldg., Cleveland, Ohio.

WANTED, a position as swimming instructress in a summer camp; assist in dancing; references. Box J-39, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

YOUNG woman desires position, companion, experienced traveler; capable of assuming responsibility. Box K-3, The Christian Science Monitor, Girard Trust Company Building, Philadelphia, Pa.

YOUNG lady, capable stenographer, accustomed to responsibility, 7 years' insurance, wishes position any line. Write Box W-7, Suite 2240, 500 Fifth Ave., New York.

STENOGRAPHIC SERVICE

ROCHESTER, N. Y.—Expert stenographer, rapid typist; college graduate, several years' N. Y. experience, will do your work, full or part time, at home or in office; or will substitute during vacation period. Monroe 8536-W.

TEACHERS AND TUTORS

LUCIEN deVANNOZ—Teacher conversational French. French diction for singers. 720 West 180th St. New York City. Wash. Heights 7-9796.

TILESETTING

BROOKLYN, N. Y.—Tile setting and repairing, day or contract; reasonable; guaranteed work, neatly done. GLOVER, Mansfield 6-9720.

TO LET—FURNISHED

MILLERS PEACE, LONG ISLAND—Beautiful colonial bungalow, furnished, 6 rooms and bath, all improvements; garage; swimming, golfing near by. MRS. WATSON, 617 No. Ave., New Rochelle, N. Y.

WANTED

ENGLISHWOMAN returning home to France May 4 on S. S. Hamburg would act as chaperone-companion; experienced traveler; fluent French; references. Box M-2 The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

CONNECTICUT

BRIDGEPORT

Exclusive Fashions at a Low Price for Easter
MEIGS & CO. INCORPORATED
MAIN AT CANNON STREET

EASTER TIME
Is a Happy Time
May it leave much of its happiness with you.
HOWLAND'S

WALTER R. ROTHE
Plumbing and Heating
UNIFLOW WATER SYSTEM and REFRIGERATORS
234 SEAVIEW AVENUE Phone 4-5236

CONNECTICUT

BRIDGEPORT (Continued)

BLACK'S SHOE REPAIRING
A. JORDANO
60 Cannon St. Tel. Barnum 1391

Whittemore's SHOE POLISHES
A Polish or Cream for Every Purpose

Stoddard G. Goodsell
Incorporated
WHOLESALE CONFECTIONERY
787-789 Main St., Bridgeport, Conn.

MUELLER'S MACARONI PRODUCTS
Cocomalt
F. W. BEHRENS, Inc.
192 FAIRFIELD AVE.

HENRY C. REID & SON
WATCHES
DIAMONDS *and* JEWELRY
1134 Broad Street

GREENWICH

MacMILLEN & CO.

"Say it with Flowers"
on
Easter
Lilies Hyacinths
Tulips
Hydrangeas
TELE. 359 50 ARCH STREET

GENERAL ELECTRIC
All-Steel Refrigerators
The GREENWICH ELECTRICAL CO.
262-264 GREENWICH AVENUE Tel. 532

SHIRLEY SHOPPE
Smart Spring Assortment
Silk dresses, prints and solid colors. Sizes 14 to 44
Also COATS and SUITS
Very moderately priced
121 GREENWICH AVENUE

ROBERT STACY
Painting Contractor
FIRST-CLASS WORKMANSHIP
AT REASONABLE PRICES
Tele. Greenwich 346 P. O. Box 53
COS COB, CONN.

Easter Bunnies
Easter Cards
also Favors and Small Toys at the
QUILL STATIONERY SHOP
34 East Putnam Avenue (Post Road)

NEW ENGLAND CARPET CLEANING CO.
CLEANERS AND DYERS
169 West Putnam Ave., Greenwich, Conn.
Telephone 1800—1801

Spring and Summer Footwear For Every Occasion
FAVORITE SHOE STORE
"Original quality at reduced prices"
TELE. 946 92 GREENWICH AVE.

SAMUEL GREENBERGER
JEWELERS
Diamonds—Watches—Silverware
271 GREENWICH AVE. Greenwich, Conn.

Arcadia Service Station
TEXAS GAS—TEXAS OIL
All Accessories—Auto Repairs
COURTESY ALWAYS
Arcadia Road, near Post Office
Old Greenwich, Conn.

Greenwich Cab Co.
Super Service Station
Taxi Service
Telephone 2800
Opposite Railroad Station

K. KARAM
Smart Frocks—Reasonably Priced
also
Introducing
"GLAD HART" CANDIES
An Attractive Easter Gift.
CHATEAU LAFAYETTE Tele. 3795

HARTFORD

Prudence
READY TO SERVE
CORNED BEEF HASH

M. J. Burnham
Incorporated
West Hartford Center

"How Does Your Garden Grow?"
WITKOWER'S
can supply you with any type of gardening book for any type of garden.

DENNISTON & SON
REAL ESTATE
INSURANCE
ANNUITIES
7 So. Main Street Phone 4-3542
West Hartford Center

We will appreciate every opportunity to serve you
Dr. Kahler and Arch-Aid Shoes
EXPERT SHOE FITTERS
To Men, Women, Children
146 Church Street Phone 6-9440

Hatch & North Coal Co.
HAZLE BROOK COAL
"The Leader in Uniform Quality"
OIL—COKE
83 Asylum Street Phone 2-1032

550 MAIN Beroth Bread Shop 1123 MAIN

E. C. WEBB'S
Only One Store at 2 STATE STREET
SHOE REPAIR SERVICE
SHOE CLEANING DYEING
REPAIRING
Phone 6-3388 Harvey & Lewis Bldg.

CONNECTICUT

MERIDEN

We Serve With a Smile
RACKLIFFE OIL COMPANY
New Franklin Fire Engine Gasoline—Blue Flame Range Oil—Fuel Oil
STATIONS
321 East Main St.
124 Hanover St.
196 Pratt St.

EASTER Specialists
in FLOWERS
Jos. Greenbacker
OLD COLONY ROAD Phone 724

NEW SPRING STYLES
ENNA JETTICK SHOES
For Women
READY FOR EASTER
Besse Boynton Store

Perfection Is Our Aim
The Domestic Laundry Co.
Launderers—Dry Cleaners
136 Hanover Street Tel. 1503

W. G. SCHWINK
MILK and CREAM
Pasteurized or Raw
BISCHOFF'S CHOCOLATE
FLAVORED MALTED SYRUP
PHONE 1661

The Lyon & Billard Co.
LUMBER—COAL
BUILDING MATERIAL
13 SOUTH COLONY ST. Telephone 2440
Over 85 Years of Fair Dealing and Good Service

MIDDLETOWN

Middletown Fish Market
99 CENTER STREET Phone 3020

The Middletown Coal Co.
ANTHRACITE COAL
BITUMINOUS COAL
KOPPERS COKE
319 MAIN ST. Phone 15W

Shampooing—Finger Waving
Marcelling—Haircutting
All Done the Proper Way
Middlesex Beauty Salon
113 COLLEGE STREET Phone 350

ROSELYN
LINGERIE *and* HOSIERY
Mrs. G. W. Davies
312 Shelton Ave. Call
New Haven New Haven 6-2261

BIRDS EYE FROSTED FOODS
Fitzgerald's Market
174 COURT STREET Phone 747

NEW BRITAIN

James A. Spinetta
Meats, Groceries, and Sea Foods.
Fruits and Vegetables Out of Their Season
Our own make Cocoanut Popcorn 25c lb.
Peanut Brittle 15c lb.
Ph. 6300 437-439 WEST MAIN STREET

NEW HAVEN

MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU
If the article you wish is not advertised in this issue of The Christian Science Monitor, call 5-2315, where a bureau of all local and national advertisers is maintained.
WINTHROP and DERBY AVENUE
2-4 daily except Saturdays

WALK-OVER SHOES
for MEN and WOMEN
Walk-Over Shoe Shop
SYDNEY STOKES, Proprietor
930 CHAPEL STREET
MAIN SPRING ARCH SHOES

Ann Allen Gowns
2(Whitney Avenue
(New Haven, Conn.

The Edward P. Judd Co.
Booksellers and Stationers
The books reviewed on the Monitor Book Page will be found on our shelves.
827 CHAPEL STREET 6-2109

M. H. KEBABIAN
IMPORTER
Fine Grade Oriental and Chinese Rugs
EXPERT REPAIRING AND WASHING
71 ELM STREET 5-0715

Telegraph Delivery Everywhere
Coombs FLOWER SHOPS
"SAY IT WITH FLOWERS"
970 Chapel St.
1224 Whitney Ave.

The John E. Bassett & Co.
Y^e OLD^e HARD^e WARE STORE
754 Chapel and 314 State Streets

Quinnipiac COAL Co.
BLACK or BLUE COAL KOPPERS COKE
Phone 6-1125 344 STATE ST.

HOME COAL CO. Inc.
Coal—Coke
Main Office, 42 Center Street
Yards, 181-191 Front Street
Branch Office, 131 Meadow Street
3-3139

CONNECTICUT

NEW HAVEN (Continued)

Chromium on the Handbag is more important this year than chromium on the car
Emalleyn Bags
$3.00
BAGS—*First Floor*
THE EDW. MALLEY CO.

BULLARD'S
ELM STREET, CORNER ORANGE
Club Sale of Refrigerators

Specializing in Orthopedic Extension Work
NEW HAVEN SHOE REPAIRING CO.
138 TEMPLE ST.

Cleaners, Dyers, Tailors
THE UNIVERSAL TAILORING COMPANY
613 STATE STREET 5-4673

NEW LONDON

GEORGE A. BAIER
SHOE REBUILDER
Fine Hand Sewn Work a Specialty
159 HUNTINGTON ST., near Bulkeley High

NORWALK

J. I. MALLETTE
SPECIALTY SHOP
Gordon, McCallum and Kayser Hosiery. We Specialize in Foundation Garments
Telephone 6015 38 WASHINGTON ST. SOUTH NORWALK

NORWALK SAVINGS SOCIETY
NORWALK, CONNECTICUT
A Mutual Savings Bank

The New Champion
Hat Renovating and Shoe Repairing
DEPENDABLE
17 So. Main St., So. Norwalk

ROGERS & STEVENS
Clothiers—Two Stores
Norwalk and South Norwalk

STAMFORD

Smart new Spring showing of the Famous Knit-tex Top Coats, $25
Also the new Stetson hat to match, $5.00
FRANK MARTIN & SONS
Phone 3-3245

THE
Marguerite Beauty Salon
Specializing in All Branches of Beauty Culture. Your Patronage Appreciated.
197 MAIN STREET STAMFORD, CONN.
Under Management of M. C. Zeltner

Siegelbaums Inc
STAMFORD-CONN
205-211 ATLANTIC ST.
WOMEN'S APPAREL DRESS ACCESSORIES

Better Baked Products
de BRUYCKER
BAKE SHOPS, Inc.
168 BEDFORD ST 271 MAIN ST.

WALLINGFORD

NECKWEAR *is the bouquet of* MENSWEAR
VAN'S
for EASTER

WATERBURY

Your Easter Costume
The wish for a charming Spring costume can be pleasingly fulfilled by choosing from our fine showing of the newest modes in—
SPRING FROCKS—SPRING SUITS

MARYLAND

BALTIMORE

BALTIMORE PHOTOSTATS
PHOTO-PRINT CO.
PLAZA 6804 HEARST TOWER

The C. C. Giese Co.
Business and Advertising Printing
128 LIGHT ST. Phone Plaza 333

NEW YORK

ALBANY

John G. Myers Co.
ALBANY, N. Y.
Now Open! Our New
ARROW SHIRT Department
This new department is conveniently located "just inside the door" of our men's furnishings section on the street floor.
MEN'S SHOP—STREET FLOOR

Whitney's
Invite You to Visit the NEW MODEL ROOMS on the Fourth Floor
and the
MODEL KITCHEN on the Third Floor
Whitney's
ALBANY, N. Y.

SEND FLOWERS for EASTER
Danker FLORIST
40 AND 42 MAIDEN LANE
ALBANY, N. Y.

JOHN B. HAUF, Inc.
Furniture—Rugs
Headquarters for Philco Radio ♦ ABC Washers ♦ Copeland Electric Refrigerators ♦ Whitney Baby Carriages
175-179 CENTRAL AVENUE
ALBANY, NEW YORK

The Van Heusen Charles Company
470 BROADWAY
"A Gift from Van Heusen's Means More"

GRACE & MERIT
MILLINERY
21 North Pearl Street
Smart New Styles
at Attractive Low Prices
$1.98 to $5.00
Now is the time. Don't wait!
Let
LEW ROSE
Dry Clean, Press and Repair Your Clothes for Easter
Work called for and delivered.
281 NEW SCOTLAND AVE. Phone 2-7595

Ground Gripper Shoes
Corrective and Dress With Comfort and Wear
for
Men, Women and Children
10 STEUBEN STREET ALBANY, N. Y.

COTRELL & LEONARD
Fur Trimmed Coats to Promenade the Easter Fashionways, from $29.50 to $124.00.
472 BROADWAY, ALBANY, N. Y.

HARVEY'S GARAGE
251-259 HUDSON AVENUE
DE SOTO SALES—SERVICE
Storage—Washing—Lubrication
General Repairing

BINGHAMTON

A perfect permanent wave for your individual type. Special care of white hair. Prices 8.50 and 5.50
Paul's Hair Shop
Phone 4-5212 8th Floor Press Bldg.

THE LEADER
MILLINERY
29 Court Street
Stunning New Styles
Very Moderately Priced
$1.98 to $4.98

For the Home and Garden
Redecorate, Repaint and Replace with Complete Equipment from
McLEAN'S
O. W. Sears & Son, Inc.
19 CLINTON STREET
PITTSTON COAL
Phone 2-3487—2-3488

EYES EXAMINED No Drops Used
V. H. QUICK 71 Court St. Binghamton N.Y.

NEW YORK

BINGHAMTON
(Continued)

SPRING SHOES
ARE HERE
I. Miller, Stetson, Bostonian, Florsheim.
Parlor City Shoe Co.
40 COURT STREET

Charis Announces
Improved garments and lower prices. Dial 2-5611 for individual showing. New Bends Easy Belt and Suspended Boning.
CHARIS of BINGHAMTON
514 PRESS BUILDING

BRONXVILLE

WESTCHESTER FUEL COMPANY
Wood *Quality Coal* Coke
TUCKAHOE, N. Y. Tel. 1472-3

Buy your Candy from our Drug Store, also Toilet and Household Necessities.
EDGAR S. BELLIS
Phone 1073 116 PONDFIELD ROAD

The Winchester Store
HARRY P. HOBLIN
Hardware Paint Seed
We also carry a good line of House and Garden Supplies
KRAFT AVENUE Tel. 2107

The NOSEGAY Inc.
Beautiful Flowers
Personal Attention
Reasonable Prices
65 PONDFIELD ROAD

D. STRUSS, Inc.
FANCY GROCERIES
DELICATESSEN
Fruit and Vegetables
Phones 5650-5651 56 Pondfield Road

Fine China
Glassware
Gifts
Open Stock Dinnerware
The Lorham Shop
209 GRAMATAN AVE
MT. VERNON

Genungs Little Shoppe
100 PONDFIELD ROAD
Blankets, Negligees, Slippers
Hats, Dresses, etc.

WILLIAM
Hair Stylist
Kathleen Mary Quinlan's Facials and Cosmetics
71 PONDFIELD ROAD
Tel. Bronxville 6260-6261

BUFFALO

Anthracite
Bituminous
Fireplace Logs
Coke

A Fuel for Every Purpose
J. Q. Clarke Coal Co., Inc.
C. J. ARMITAGE, Mgr.
MARION STREET AT ELMWOOD
PHONE DELAWARE 3300

HARPER METHOD

SHAMPOOING
MANICURING
WAVING
FACIALS
COSMETICS
ORPHA G. HARPER
JACKSON BLDG., 220 DELAWARE AVE.

NEW HATS
$1.98 to $5.00

Claremont
475 MAIN ST. WA 5227

BIGBIE'S
391 DELAWARE AVENUE
Smart Youthful Frocks
Sizes 12 to 20 from $12.95

Young clothes for the smart matron from $15.00

Central DRY CLEANING CO.
Grant 3365
159-167 WEST UTICA STREET
Modern Cold Storage Vaults
Telephones: Washington 7137 and 7138

$1 will make some one happy this week-end.
SPECIAL BOX SPRING FLOWERS
COLONIAL FLOWER SHOP
196 DELAWARE AVENUE

Tupper 1077 H. M. O'DONNELL, Prop.
Let's Start Over Again
1339 MAIN STREET
We handle high grade late model Used Cars exclusively

Pressed-O-Cleaners
Pressing and Repairing
We Call and Deliver
VAL. FLAHERTY 283 W. FERRY STREET
Tel. Li-4570

WIESE, *Florist*
Flowers for Everybody
F. T. D. MEMBER
206 Washington Market, Buffalo, N. Y.

GRACE PICKARD
505 DELAWARE AVENUE
MODEL AND EXCLUSIVE HATS $5.00 up
Made in Our Workroom, $7.50 up
KNITTED SUITS HANDBAGS

NEW YORK

BUFFALO
(Continued)

Matrix Shoes
EASTWOODS
567 MAIN STREET

CORTLAND

BEAUTIWEAVE HOSIERY
45c—59c—89c
Brown Shoe Store
65 MAIN ST. C. R. ROBERTS, *Mgr.*

DAINTY DESSERTS
and Confections Made
SPECIAL FOR EASTER
CHOCOLATE SHOP

ELMIRA

Pay Cash—It Pays
TRY IT
WERDENBERG'S
Clothiers and Furnishers for Men and Boys
200 WEST WATER ST.

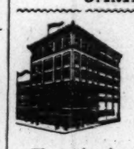
ITHACA

SERVICENTER, Inc.
THE HOME OF PACKARD
Complete
One-Stop Service Station
Goodyear Tires—Mechanical Repairs
DIAL 2128

QUALITY BAKED GOODS *and* NUT MEATS
at
Lenray Bakery and Delicatessen
218 WEST STATE ST. Phone 9395

Rollins Runstop Hosiery
in new spring styles and shades, service and sheers—plain, also lace tops—79c, $1.00, $1.25
at The CRANCE SHOP

JAMESTOWN



Ready for SPRING
New Goods Now on Display
The Abrahamson-Bigelow Co.
Kenwood Blankets

NELSON'S STORE *of* SPECIALTY SHOPS
106-110 E. Second
Jamestown, N. Y.

WATCH, CLOCK *and* JEWELRY REPAIRING
BASSETT, 302 Main St.
Phone 33-135 Jamestown, N. Y.

FINE WATCHES
PERFECT DIAMONDS
Our Repair Work Guaranteed
C. E. Bradley Inc.
Next Door to Shea's Theatre

KENMORE

Premier Foods
at
WERNER'S MARKET
Groceries and Delicatessen
3145 DELAWARE AVE. Riverside 2564

THE WIGGERY
EXPERT MANICURING
Edmond Process Permanent Waving
Hair Cutting Marcelling
Gladys Chandler 2852 Delaware Ave
RI. 2111

Painting and Decorating
Hardwood Floors Refinished
HAROLD L. GOODHEAD
RI 5933 73 EISEMAN AVENUE

LARCHMONT

Drive
A Plymouth or Chrysler
For Comfort and Performance
CHRYSLER MOTOR SALES
and SERVICE
58 PALMER AVENUE
Telephones
For Service 2003—Larchmont 1331 for Sales

EASTER LILIES
at MIRIAM GRANT'S
Hydrangeas, Azaleas, Hyacinths, Tulips. Special Bouquet Mixed Flowers $1.00. Small Plants 25 cents
96 WEAVER ST. Tel. Larchmont 81
Successor to George Grant

Long Island

CORONA

Call Hav. 4-2223 to settle
The Burning Question
Clean Coke and Coke
Courteous Service
CORONA COAL CO.
HARRY J. PARKES, Mgr.

DOUGLASTON

"Keyes" Meats are treats
May we serve you?
DOUGLASTON MARKET
GEO. KEYES, Prop.
40-37 MAIN AVE. BAYSIDE 9 {2080 {2081

ELMHURST

Havemeyer 9-0057
Elmhurst Van & Storage Co.
Local and Long Distance Moving
LICENSED PIANO MOVERS
43-38 91ST PLACE At Elmhurst Bridge

NEW YORK

Long Island

ELMHURST
(Continued)

"The Best Place to Trade After All"
Sack & Daniels
Elmhurst's Leading Department Store
9051 CORONA AVE.

Spring Styles in Footwear
For Every Member of the Family
EXPERT REPAIRING
E. CORBO 91-02 CORONA AVENUE

FAR ROCKAWAY

Tel. Far Rockaway 7-5526
Ocean Pastry Shops, Inc.
All Kinds of Cakes
Made to Order
Cardani Ice Cream
1855 MOTT AVENUE Free Delivery

SOS
Gas and Service Station
Cor. MOTT and CORNAGE AVENUE
Near Christian Science church
CAR WASHING BATTERY SERVICE
CARS OVERHAULED
Tel. Far Rockaway 7-5179

Tel. F. R. 7-2730
CROSSWAYS CLEANERS and FURRIERS Inc.
Ladies' and Gentlemen's Tailors. All work called for and delivered.
1859 MOTT AVENUE
Near Christian Science church

FAR ROCKAWAY
Cedarhurst

Valencia Meat and Fish Markets, Inc.
CEDARHURST
WOODMERE
FAR ROCKAWAY
NEPONSET

Levy, Cedarhurst Bootery, Inc.
Formerly VOGUE BOOTERY
SHOES FOR THE FAMILY
Agency for Vogue Nature Form Shoes for Children, and Arch Rest for Women
CENTRAL AVE., Opp. Central Theatre
Phone Ced. 3621

FAR ROCKAWAY
Woodmere

Tel. Franklin 1235 6 Irving Place
NICHOLAS GROSS
Upholsterer and Decorator
Curtains, Bed Spreads, Slip Covers, Mattresses and Box Springs, Made to Order.

Mrs. B. R. MATTHEWS
REAL ESTATE
and INSURANCE
(Woodmere Blvd., Facing the Station)
Tel. Cedarhurst 3222

KATZ BROS., Props.
TAILORS and FURRIERS
FOR MEN AND WOMEN
Dry Cleaning and Dyeing.
Watch for Our Weekly Specials.
6 IRVING PLACE, Near Broadway
Tel. Cedarhurst 3286

FLUSHING

For Your Easter and Spring Frocks and Hats
THE boulevard shop
141-05 Northern Blvd., Flushing, N. Y.
Open Evenings Opposite Y. M. C. A.

LOWERRE'S Pharmacy
Breyer's Ice Cream 50c per quart. Sherry's, Schrafft's, Whitman's Chocolates
149-24 41ST AVENUE
Phones Opposite
Flushing 9-1701 Murray Hill Station
Flushing 9-7203

C. E. Bradley Inc.
Next Door to Shea's Theatre

FOREST HILLS

MAYCREST BEAUTY SHOPPE
Genuine Nestles Croquignole Wave Special
$4.00 SHORT BOB — $5.00 LONG BOB
All Individual Items 50c
Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday, 3 for $1.00
7204 AUSTIN STREET Boul. 8-2929

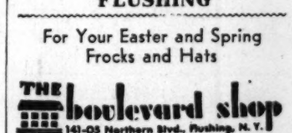
Pepsodent
ODELL PHARMACY
7163 AUSTIN STREET
For Prompt Deliveries Phone Boul. 8-7253
HARRY ROSENTHAL, Prop.

PHONE ASTOINETTE
BOULEVARD 8-8656
FOR TYPEWRITING MIMEOGRAPHING MULTIGRAPHING STENOGRAPHY
71-38 AUSTIN ST. FOREST HILLS, L. I.

GREAT NECK

Fine Footwear for All
NASSAU BOOTERY
64 Middle Neck Road
Phone Great Neck 2172

HEMPSTEAD



Walk-Over
for Men and Women
Florsheim and Red Cross Shoes
LARGE JUVENILE DEPT
The New Shoe Store
Established 1910
33 MAIN STREET 90 SO. MAIN STREET
HEMPSTEAD FREEPORT
Exclusive but not expensive

BERKELEY SHOE
20 MAIN STREET HEMPSTEAD
The Spring Styles Are a Bit Different and as Low as... $2.95
for Men, Women and Children

FISHING TACKLE
Garden Tools, Lawn Seed
Sprayers, Insecticides, Wheelbarrows
BLUMBERG'S
PAINTS—HARDWARE
278 FRONT STREET, HEMPSTEAD

ARNELL'S
MEN'S SHOP, Inc.
STETSON HATS
STEIN-BLOCH CLOTHES
262 FULTON HEMPSTEAD, N. Y.

NEW YORK

Long Island

HEMPSTEAD
(Continued)

LUNCHEON ICE CREAM
Schrafft's and Imported Candies
NOVELTIES for EASTER
Prompt delivery for all orders.
ROPKE & TREILING
50 Main Street Phone Hempstead 5093

JACKSON HEIGHTS

COLONY GARAGE
and
BOULEVARD GARAGE
Now under same management
Offers our usual courteous service.
Bet. 77th and 79th Sts. on Northern Blvd.
Hav. 9-9686 Pom. 6-8802

ARCH PRESERVER SHOES
For Men and Women
Kali-sten-ics and Buster Brown
Shoes for Children
ROOSEVELT SHOE SHOP
83-19 ROOSEVELT AVE., Bet. 83rd and 84th

Alteration, Dressmaking
by BLANCHE ALTENBRANDT
Formerly with KNOX
Pom. 6-6578
3755 82ND STREET, IN ELAINE SHOP

FOR THE HOME
Unusual Accessories, Tables, Lamps, Pottery, Glassware, etc.
CURTAINS AND DRAPES TO ORDER
LILY J. KROBOTH
17-50 82nd Street Pom. 6-4375

HAV. 4-8220
Haberman's Dairy
and Groceries
82-12 ROOSEVELT AVE.

FRED G. KELLEY INC
MOVING, STORAGE WAREHOUSE
CRATING 37-60 81st St.
SHIPPING Hav. 9-5000
PACKING Sun. Hav. 9-4438

HONESTY—COURTESY—SERVICE
JACOB FRIEDMAN
—JEWELER—
Careful Repairing at Modest Rates
40-42 82ND ST., opp. Jackson Theatre

NEW 9-5804 40-12 82ND STREET
Storck's CONFECTIONERY
We make our own
Ice Cream and Candies
Delicious Hot Lunches and Dinners served daily for 50c.

JAMAICA

BURDEN'S
JAMAICA AVE. and 163rd ST.

$4.40 ENNA JETTICK $5
Shoes for Women
POLLYANNA SHOES
for Children

BUNNYLAND
Distinctive Clothes for Children
165-20 Jamaica Ave. Opp. Valencia Thea.

JAMAICA—HOLLIS

DELICATESSEN
and FANCY GROCERIES
Mueller's Food Products
JOHN BEHRENS
Tel. Hollis 5-10112
205-15 HOLLIS AVENUE

LYNBROOK

JOHN WATTS
CHOICE MEATS and PROVISIONS
87 ATLANTIC AVE. LYNBROOK, N. Y.
TELEPHONE LYNBROOK 8422

Permanent Wave, $5
formerly $15.00
Fredericks, Eugene or any other system. Nothing has been changed but the price.
The Powder Puff Beauty Shop
385 Sunrise Highway Tel. Lynbrook 3824

The Lyn Gift Shop
GIFTS
Greeting Cards
Circulating Library
Next to Lynbrook Theatre

Community Filling Station
WALTER G. KOSCH, Prop.
Broadway and Stauderman Ave.
Lynbrook, N. Y.
BATTERY SERVICE GENERAL REPAIRS
TIRE HOSPITAL GAS AND OIL
Day Phone Night Phone
Lynbrook 3793 Rockville Centre 7024

LYNBROOK—Valley Stream

QUALITY FOOTWEAR
MEN'S FLORSHEIMS *WE FIT*
MEN'S AIR-OPEDIC *THE FAMILY*
GREVERTS SHOE STORE
380 ROCKAWAY AVE., VALLEY STREAM

QUEENS VILLAGE

DIAMONDS, WATCHES and JEWELRY
Tishman's
Expert Repair Work
217-02 Jamaica Avenue
Queens Village, L. I.

Specialist in Corsetry
Queens Corset Shoppe
"The Oldest and Most Reliable Corset Shop in Queens Village"
217-21 JAMAICA AVENUE
Opposite Community Hospital

Shoes for
Men, Women and Children
SOL ROSEMAN
215-19 JAMAICA AVENUE

NEW YORK

Long Island

QUEENS VILLAGE
(Continued)

Do Your Easter Shopping at
IRV and LEW
Arrow Shirts *Mallory Hats* *Friendly Five Shoes* *Manhattan Shirts*
217-21 Jamaica Ave., Queens Village, N. Y.

MUELLER'S
Finest Quality Chocolate Easter Novelties
220-07 JAMAICA AVENUE

Let Your Table Be Served by
BITTNER'S "FAIR DEAL" MEAT MARKET
"An Authorized PLEE-ZING Distributor"
218-28 Hempstead Ave. Phone Hollis 5-4870
Near Springfield Blvd. Deliveries in Queens

LEVINE BROTHERS
Curtains, Hosiery, House Frocks
Moderately Priced
217-11 JAMAICA AVENUE

RICHMOND HILL

You Can Get
Walk-Over Shoes
for MEN and WOMEN
and Kali-sten-ik Shoes for Children, plus 25 years of fitting experience and good service at
TOLLEY'S
Est. 1905—Phone 2-1752 R. H.

115-15 Jamaica Avenue
Richmond Hill, N. Y.

Try Our Weekly Flower Delivery
Koopmanns FLORIST
8140 LEFFERTS BOULEVARD
Opposite the Bank, Kew Gardens, L. I.
Telephone Virginia 7-5909

Bob's
Millinery Shop
SERVES YOU RIGHT
112-23 Jamaica Ave., Richmond Hill

The SMART SHOP
EDITH SCHWARTZ
Millinery
106-13 Jamaica Ave. Tel. Rich. Hill 2-8360
Telephone Richmond Hill 2-0275

A. H. STROHSAHL
DELICATESSEN
Staple and Fancy Groceries
Fruits and Vegetables in Season
109-13 JAMAICA AVE Near 109th St

FRANK GUTJAHR, Inc.
Quality Meats
115-19 Jamaica Ave., near 116th St.
Ph. Rich. Hill 2-4330, 4331 and 4332

91st Avenue
115th Street
BREAN'S
Dresses and Coats at Home
8950 118TH STREET, cor. 91ST AVENUE
Cleveland 3-0590 Established 1901

Plumbing and Heating
W. A. STILLWAGON
"The 20 Minute Plumber"
123-08 Jamaica Ave., Richmond Hill, N. Y.
Telephone Virginia 7-0862

Jeanne's Dress Shoppe
Splendid Selection of Spring Dresses
114-08 JAMAICA AVE., RICHMOND HILL
Tel. Virginia 7-0494

JAHN'S
SODA CANDY LUNCHEON
117-03 HILLSIDE AVENUE
Tel. Virginia 7-3888 *Next to R-K-O*

PRUDENCE
Ready to Serve
CORNED BEEF HASH

Perron's Delicatessen
106-09 Jamaica Ave Ph. Rich Hill 2-4001

WILKENS' MARKET
Prime Meats
106-02 Jamaica Avenue
Phone RICHMOND HILL 2-7524

JOSEPHSON BROS.
TOYS—SPORTING GOODS
109-02 Jamaica Ave.
Phone Richmond Hill 2-4348

ROCKVILLE CENTRE

MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU
If the service you wish is not advertised in this issue, call The Christian Science Monitor Advertising Information Bureau where a record of local and national advertisers is maintained
Tel. Rockville Centre 1815 31 Yale Place
8 a. m. to 1 p. m. daily

Tel. Rockville Centre 2482
"Flowers for Easter"
PATTHEY'S FLOWER SHOP
Telegraph Delivery Everywhere
44A N. VILLAGE AVENUE

The Elite
Ladies' and Kiddies' Shop
The newest spring fashions at the season's popular price.
Tel. 107 17 N. PARK AVENUE

George's
PASTRY SHOP
FRENCH ICE CREAM
FRENCH AND DANISH PASTRY
EASTER FORMS
29 NORTH PARK AVENUE
Tel. Rockville Centre 3295

HARPER METHOD
Permanent Waving $5
Limited time only.
47A N. VILLAGE AVENUE
TEL. R. V. C. 1317
Branch, Grove Theatre Bldg., Freeport 1399

NEW YORK

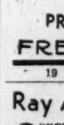
Long Island

ROCKVILLE CENTRE
(Continued)

HAND KNIT
BATHING SUITS
BEACH CAPS AND SUN SUITS
MADE TO ORDER
Josephine Yarn Shop
268 A MERRICK ROAD

Grape-Nuts
Park Avenue Market
FANCY GROCERIES
7 S. PARK AVE. R. V. C. 7014
Quality Meats and Poultry

ROCKVILLE CENTER
Oceanside



OCENSIDE LAUNDRY SERVICE
109 Long Beach Road Rockville Centre 1461

ROSLYN

OLD ORCHARD INN
ROSLYN, LONG ISLAND
Guest rooms with open fireplaces; oil burner; delicious food; homelike; 26 acres; riding horses; reasonable rates by day week, month.
Opposite Post Office Roslyn 603

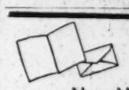
MAMARONECK

TELEPHONE MAMARONECK 2840
Member of the American Institute of Laundering
Mamaroneck Individual Laundry, Inc.
W. ROY HALSEY, *Manager*
MAMARONECK AVE. and NEW ST.
MAMARONECK, N. Y.

MOUNT VERNON

Complete Line of New Furniture at Warehouse Prices
Moving Packing Storage
27-33 S. 6th Ave.
Phone OAK 8802

CHELSEA FIREPROOF STORAGE WAREHOUSES, Inc.



Commercial and Social Stationer
New Numbers in $1.00
PRINTED STATIONERY
FRED C. ROSCHER
19 SOUTH FOURTH AVENUE

Ray Auto Electric Corp.
SPECIALIZED SALES FOR SERVICE AUTOMOBILE ACCESSORIES AND EQUIPMENT
154 FRANKLIN AVENUE Oakwood 6866
Batteries—Carburetors
Speedometers
Windshield Wipers

PEGGY MASON

CUSTOM DRY CLEANER TRIPLEX METHOD
All work done on the premises
Garments returned same day if desired.
OAKWOOD 2242
45 PROSPECT AVENUE EAST

Mme. BLAND

Cloaks, Suits and Gowns
29 SOUTH FOURTH AVE.
Phone Oakwood 6573

Lugbauer & Sons
Incorporated
TAILORS, CLEANERS and DYERS
Invisible Mending and Remodeling.
27 PROSPECT AVENUE
Oakwood 9225

NEWBURGH

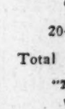
HIGHLAND QUASSAICK NATIONAL BANK *and* TRUST COMPANY *of* NEWBURGH
20-22 WATER STREET
Total Resources over $13,000,000
"THE BANK OF SERVICE"
We invite your account

FOUNDED 1856
STERN'S
NEWBURGH, NEW YORK
For over seventy-five years an institution catering exclusively to the needs of women and children.
TRUSTWORTHY GOODS—JUSTLY PRICED
STERN'S

THE ARCH PRESERVER SHOE
VOGEL'S SHOE CO.
86 WATER ST., NEWBURGH, N. Y.

The C. F. S. MILK Co., Inc.
HIGH GRADE MILK and CREAM
DAIRY PRODUCTS
77 West Street Tels. 1655-2042-1042-R

NEW ROCHELLE



FERGUSON'S
Sells the Famous
BIRDS EYE FROSTED FOODS

Marie Stone
Gowns and Sport Wear
106 Center Ave. Tel. 6017

Tel. N. R. 6924
MISS KRAUS BEAUTY STUDIO
INDIVIDUAL PERMANENTS
HAIRCUTS BY ROBERT
520 Main St., Entrance on So. Division St.

NEW YORK

NEW ROCHELLE
(Continued)

The Bonnie Brook Tea Room
Luncheon, 50c-65c
Dinner 75c-90c
Sunday Dinner $1.00
59 LOCUST AVE. N. R. 9661

Let the NEPTUNE Help you!
MOVING PACKING STORAGE
DAILY TRIPS TO—New York City
New Furniture at Warehouse Prices
Phone. New Rochelle 1300

"The Best of Everything to Build Your Home and Keep It Warm"
NEW ROCHELLE COAL & LUMBER CO.
"Founded on Integrity"
Phone New Rochelle 1000

HENRY
European Trained Hairdresser
463 Main St. Tel. N. R. 3552

I. B. COHEN
Features
HICKEY-FREEMAN CLOTHES
STETSON HATS
BOSTONIAN SHOES
507 Main Street

NEW YORK CITY

Borough of Manhattan and Bronx

PAULINE'S KIDDIE SHOP
R. Sonderling, Proprietor
Children's Outfitters
We clothe your boy or girl from infancy to fourteen years.
Coats, Hats, Suits, Shoes, Hosiery, Dresses, Blouses, Skirts and Sweaters
2 WEST 125TH ST. R. E. Har... 7-0626
NEW YORK CITY Open ... nings
Near Fifth Avenue until 10

HAIR CUT and SHAVE 60c
National City Bank Bldg.
BARBER SHOP
WHERE COURTESY AND SERVICE IS PERFORMED
17 E. 42ND St. (Subway Entrance)
Tel. Murray Hill 2-3166 I. MORSE, Mgr.

The Hegeman Transfer and Lighterage Terminal, Inc.
Daily Freight Service between New York City, Bridgeport, New Haven and Waterbury, Connecticut

Moving and Packing to All Parts of the World
OWN BROKERS. *This is our seventh year in the Monitor.*
PEGRUM
1075 THIRD AVENUE AT 63RD STREET
TEL. RH. 4-8299 NEW YORK, N. Y.

Harlow
703 MADISON AVE. AT 63RD ST.
Josephine Lowenbein, Mgr.
GOWNS and MILLINERY

Tel. SUsquehanna 7-7226
HELENE SIMON, Inc.
Specializing in
DRESSES and COATS
$9.50—$13.50—$16.50
Alterations on premises. Sizes 12 to 48
BEACON HOTEL, Suite 506
Broadway at 75th Street, New York City

RATYE ALLEN, Inc.
107 WEST 86TH STREET
Apt. 9-F Schuyler 4-3751
Misses' and Youthful Women's Gowns featuring the latest creations.
Priced from $10.00 to $29.50
Alterations by expert fitter.

PIANO TUNING and Repairing
Reliable work—reasonable rates. Formerly with HARDMAN PECK & CO.
M. OWEN SPENCER
875 W. 180th St., N. Y. C. Tel. Wad. 3-1064

Borough of Brooklyn

Easter Cards
Now on Display
ARCADE BOOK SHOP
1184A Flatbush Ave., nr. Dorchester Rd.
Buckminster 2-0685

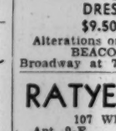
Union League Market

FINE MEATS
PHILADELPHIA POULTRY
SEA FOOD
FLECK & CO.
1095 Bergen Street
At Nostrand Avenue
LAfayette 3-1685

LOCAL and LONG DISTANCE MOVING
STORAGE—PACKING—SHIPPING
CHARLES A. JOHNSON
772 Coney Island Avenue Windsor 6-4040
1037 74th Street Atlantic 5-2196

TEL. BUCKMINSTER 2-7044

Emil's Beauty Salon
Exclusive But Not Expensive
PERMANENTS $5-$10
Watch for Our Weekly Special
2239 CHURCH AVENUE
Between Bedford and Flatbush Avenue



F. BRAVERMAN
CLEANING, DYEING, PRESSING and REPAIRING
Now is the time to clean your curtains, drapes, blankets and all household hangings.
2135 BEVERLY ROAD
Near Flatbush Avenue
Buckminster 2-9186

Ask us for products advertised in The Christian Science Monitor
RIDGETOWN DAIRY
Dairy and Grocery Products
ORDERS PROMPTLY DELIVERED
409 86TH STREET CL. 6-4027

SEE NEXT PAGE

NEW YORK

Borough of Brooklyn
(Continued)

CARPET CLEANERS 30 to 33rd LEXINGTON AVE. Telephone: Lafayette 0436
G. P. BRUSH, Jr. & BRO., Inc
Ingersoll 2-8462

WATCHMAKER Accurate Work — JEWELER is our ambition
R. M. PARTRIDGE
Rose' Bookstore, 1116 Flatbush Avenue

Park Slope Florist
STANLEY J. VLASSIS
Florist and Decorator
85 Seventh Ave. Nevins 8-4966
Reasonable Prices.
All kinds of Easter Plants.

Easter Cards
DARLING & GRIMLER
750 FLATBUSH AVENUE

ROBERT'S BEAUTY SALON
Latest methods in the Art of Beauty Culture.
"MIRACLE" Permanent Wave; no machine, no electricity, no discomfort; guaranteed; $6.00; no extras.
4717 13th Ave. (1 flight up) BErkshire 7-8685

PLUMBING and HEATING CONTRACTOR
JOBBING and Alterations a Specialty. OIL Burners installed—Estimates cheerfully given.
FRED G. WINTERSON
2442 Nostrand Avenue Midwood 8-0267

JONES DAILY EASY SAUSAGE at Brooklyn Heights Market
84 MONTAGUE STREET, near Hicks St.
MAIN 4-0903

Permanent Waving and Hair Goods by
Carlson & Carlson, Inc.
"A fine beauty shop"
284 Livingston St., nr. Bond St. Triangle 5-3708

Phone Buckminster 2-4040
W. GARTNER
Our famous permanent waves have been reduced to $8.50.
1921 CHURCH AVENUE
Near Church Avenue Sta. B. M. T.

Borough of Richmond

PORT RICHMOND, S. I.
PORT RICHMOND 7-2682
Port Richmond Cut-Rate Cosmetic Shoppe
Free Consultation Given by Our Beautician
127 RICHMOND AVENUE

NIAGARA FALLS
Kamm's
Home-Made
Cakes, Pies, Bread, Rolls
HACKETT BUILDING 550 MAIN STREET — We deliver Phone 6962

Semet-Solvay Coke
BLUE COAL
Bingenheimer Coal Co.
Telephone 962 9TH AND GROVE AVE.

PELHAM
Expert Radio Service
All Makes of Sets
ELECTRICAL AND SOUND WORK
SERVICE CHARGE $1.00
R. E. WOLFORD, Pelham Manor
PHONE PELHAM 0276

PORT CHESTER
Boys' Easter Suits
$8.95 and $12.50
I. GOLDBERG & SON
29-31 N. MAIN STREET

WIENER'S PURE FOOD MARKET
Meats—Poultry—Provisions
Fresh Caught Sea Food
Free Delivery 33 N. Main St. Phone 2892

POUGHKEEPSIE

"Grape-Nuts"
SPECIAL
Two packages 25c
B. & M. Pure Food Market
14-16 CATHERINE STREET
Phone 2567 Free Deliver

PRINTING
Estimates cheerfully furnished on all Church and Commercial Printing.
THE ARTCRAFT PRESS
82 BARCLAY STREET POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y

Arthur C Hankinson
ATLAS TIRES
COLONIAL GASOLINE
ESSO and ESSOLUBE
NORTH and TAYLOR AVES. Phone 6085

Theresa Bake Shop
272 MAIN STREET
All the dainties for your parties

MAJOR & KAY LAUNDRY
for Good Work
Phone 4501
14 LIBERTY STREET

VANITIE BEAUTY SHOPPE
39 CANNON STREET Tel. 4913
Permanents from $5.00 to $10.00
Shampoo and Wave, $1.00 and $1.25
Finger Wave or Marcel, 75 cents
Free Parking to our customers in rear of our building.

NEW YORK

ROCHESTER

MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU
If the advertisement for which you are looking is not in this issue, call The Christian Science Monitor Advertising Information Bureau, where a complete record of local and national advertisers is kept.
Telephone: Monroe 822
61½ ROWLEY STREET
8-11 a. m daily except Saturdays

Walk-Over
SHOES for MEN and WOMEN
STYLE, FIT and SERVICE GUARANTEED
ONLY ONE STORE IN ROCHESTER
324 Main Street, East

hall
MEN'S SHOP
115 EAST AVE., SAGAMORE
Manhattan Shirts and Pajamas
QUALITY MERCHANDISE

E. H. CLARK COAL CO. INCORPORATED
"blue coal"
Try it today, you'll order it tomorrow
WE ASK YOUR PATRONAGE
MAIN 18

INSURE
WITH US and SAVE MONEY
E. S. Bohachek, Inc.
ROCHESTER THEATRE BUILDING

FOR SALE
192 THOMAS AVENUE, IRONDEQUOIT
Beautiful country home, fine condition; 2 acres, abundance shade trees, shrubbery, fruit; tennis court, etc.; priced slightly above former first mortgage, or will rent. Call Mr. Whitney, care J. E. GOUTREMOUT, Realtor, Union Trust Bldg.

WE SUGGEST
Edith Ellis
HOME MADE CANDIES
Now to be had at New Low Prices
38 EAST AVENUE
SODAS LUNCHES DINNERS

The Cornucopia, Inc.
Broad Street, Corner Fitzhugh
LUNCHEON and DINNER
Dinner 75c and $1.00

FLOWERS
Better Flowers than ever before at lower prices than ever before
ROCHESTER FLORAL CO.
33 FRANKLIN STREET

IF IT is insurable we write it, in fact, we write all forms of Insurance with the Oldest, Largest, Safest Multiple Line Insurance organization in the World.
George Dietrich Co., Inc.
Tel. Stone 78 418-422 GRANITE BLDG.

FRANK K. YOUNG
542 Monroe Ave.—
COAL ~ COKE
Monroe 461
Stone 5505
Temple Barber Shop
405 Temple Building
Cor. Franklin and North Streets
FRED FRANK JACOB SCHULZ

PRINTING
Wm. J. Beagley
372 Mt. Hope Ave. Monroe 6910

PROJANSKY CO.
Tailors-Furriers to Gentlewomen
39 EAST AVE. Stone 6223

MANICURING
RUTH I. FOX
1119 GRANITE BUILDING
STONE 4829

J. E. Thompson
Women's Wear of Smart Individuality
78 CLINTON AVENUE SOUTH
ROCHESTER, N. Y.

ELDER'S
CHOICE MEATS, FRUITS
VEGETABLES and GROCERIES
WE DELIVER
527 MONROE AVE. Monroe 1050

RYE
Theodore Fremd
RYE, N. Y.
MEAT and POULTRY
ALWAYS THE BEST
51 PURCHASE STREET Tel. 153-152

FUEL OIL
COAL CEMENT
Sand for Play Boxes
Rye Coal & Supply Co.
Phone 1231 9d PURCHASE STREET

SCARSDALE
For INSURANCE
CONSULT
FRANZ SIGEL
Vice President and General Manager
Scarsdale Agency, Inc.
HARWOOD BUILDING Phone 2100

WHEN you purchase goods advertised in The Christian Science Monitor or answer a Monitor advertisement—please mention the Monitor.

NEW YORK

SCARSDALE—Hartsdale

E. ROBISON, Inc.
Hardware—Fuel Oil
Garage
Hartsdale Road, Hartsdale, N. Y.
Telephone White Plains 8866

Hartsdale Coal Company
COAL
OIL—WOOD
Phone Scarsdale 329

F. H. ASSENBECK
Staple and Fancy Groceries
Choice Fresh Fruits and Vegetables
Rumford Baking Powder
Hartsdale, N. Y.
Phone: Scarsdale 2770-1-2

Blossom Knoll Nurseries
Evergreens, Shrubs, Vines, Roses, Perennials and Rock Garden Plants
Central Avenue and Ardsley Road
SCARSDALE 2096

The FLOWER SHOP
68 Hartsdale Road, Hartsdale, N. Y.
MRS. G. LOUISE BELT
EASTER FLOWERS AND PLANTS
Also Bridge accessories and gifts
Tel.: White Plains 2645 Delivery Service

SCHENECTADY
FURNITURE
Rugs and Floor Coverings
Schenectady's Largest Linoleum Contractors. Estimates Readily Furnished
H. S. BARNEY CO.
"Schenectady's Greatest Store"

THE WALLACE STORE
is filled with Newness and the most unusual Values we have ever known.
Come and SEE for Yourself!
THE WALLACE CO.
"ALWAYS RELIABLE"

NOW IN STOCK
"YES—'TIS ROUND"
by
Albert Field Gilmore
UNION BOOK CO., Inc.
257 STATE STREET

HOLTZMANN'S
QUALITY CLOTHES
SINCE 1871
Sole Agents for the Nettleton Shoes
259 State Street Phone 4-9510

Realistic Permanent Waving
De Reamer's Beauty Parlor
1541 STATE STREET Tel. 2-7546

RINDFLEISCH
Cleaner and Dyer
116 JAY STREET Phone 4-3161

SYRACUSE
'blue coal'
Niagara Hudson Coke
Vincett Coal Co.
115 E. GENESEE ST. Tel. 2-0163

PRINTING
Church and Commercial Work
Specializing in Business Forms
KENNETH B. GREEN
Phone 6-1426
2912 SO. SALINA ST. SYRACUSE, N. Y.

THOMAS W. DIXSON
Attorney and Counsellor at Law
724 CHIMES BUILDING
SYRACUSE, N. Y.
GENERAL PRACTICE
Corporation Surrogate's Court and Real Estate Practice

P. R. QUINLAN
Flowers Telegraphed Anywhere
431 SOUTH WARREN STREET

R. A. VANDERMEULEN
Automobile Compensation and Fire Insurance
814 SYRACUSE BUILDING
Telephone 2-3332

Downyflake Doughnuts
Famous From Coast to Coast
403 South Warren Street

TROY
MISS JANE BENNETT
Feyl's Hat Shop
Hats from $3.50 up
5 TIMES BUILDING, BROADWAY

UTICA
Automobile Insurance
HUGH R. JONES INCORPORATED COMPANY
JONES BUILDING Phone 4-3161

S. ABBASS GROCERY STORE
BIG SAVINGS
QUALITY and SERVICE
1930 GENESEE STREET

NEW YORK

UTICA
(Continued)

Accessories
The word Accessories covers a multitude of things—but we have them, ready for your new ensemble. Silk hosiery, lovely underwear, gloves, hand bags, 'kerchiefs, jewelry, and many other fashionable requisites.
J. B. WELLS & SON CO.
UTICA, NEW YORK

The Fashion Center of Utica
D. PRICE & CO.
MODERN FASHIONS for MODERN WOMEN
Genesee at Devereaux

76th Annual Store-Wide Clearance Sale
FURRIERS SINCE 1857
Henry Martin Company
UTICA, N.Y.

BAKER
the Florist
Seasonable Flowers
Established 45 years
809 CORNELIA ST. Phones 4-3175

INSURANCE
Fire and Auto and Other Forms
SAVE MONEY WITH SAFETY
R. D. WORDEN
13 W. MAIN ST. ILION, N.Y.
Phone Ilion 884 Residence 844

ACME COAL CO.
STANLEY THEATER BUILDING
Retailers of
ACME ANTHRACITE (Sand Flotation Cleaned Hard Coal)
NIAGARA HUDSON COKE
Tel. 2-2168 Modern Downtown Office

MEN'S CLOTHING
of Style, Fit and Quality
at the Greatest dollar-for-dollar values in Utica
KOENIG'S CLOTHES SHOP
Just Back of Grace Church, UTICA, N. Y.

WATERTOWN
Easter Sale!
Silk Crepe Lingerie
$1
Slips, gowns, pajamas, dance sets and chemises, made of pure-dye silk crepe, trimmed with beautiful Alençon-type laces or tailored.
NORTHERN NEW YORK'S LEADING STORE
EMPSALL'S

"MATRIX" SHOES
For Men and Women
E. P. ELITHORP Inc.
Y. M. C. A. Bldg., 109 Washington St.

"Say It With Flowers"
FROM
THE FLOWER SHOP
Switzer & Huntington
Formerly with
F. A. Bennett & Sons
116 ARSENAL STREET Phone 4125

Popular Demand Has Brought Them Back
Dorothy Dodd SHOES
MacRAE & GRAPOTTE
"In the Arcade"

G. W. White & Son
Incorporated
"The Home of Good Lumber and Mill Work"
231 N. RUTLAND STREET

WHITE PLAINS
Westchester heats with
MAUE FUEL OIL
Telephones:
BRIARCLIFF 2100
WHITE PLAINS 7766
RYE 2343

LA. Schulman Inc.
122 MAMARONECK AVENUE
Dresses, Coats, Millinery, Lingerie
We will consider it a privilege to show you what we truly consider a remarkable collection of the latest and best in apparel for women.

CHOICE FLOWERS
Telegraphed to all parts of the world
WESTCHESTER FLORISTS INC.
154 Main St., White Plains, N. Y. Ph. 2222
Branches—New Rochelle, N. Y.
Mount Vernon, N. Y., Rye, N. Y.

YONKERS
HUDSON FUEL COMPANY
Distributors of
QUALITY FUELS
COAL, COKE and FUEL OIL
Phone Nepperhan 4900

Fashion Tailor Shop
CLEANERS and DYERS
All Delicate Fabrics Cleaned by Hand
We call for and deliver.
8 Lawrence Street Tel. Yonkers 8351
Near Broadway

ALICE K. WATT
BEAUTY CULTURE and HAIR COLORING
FIRST NATIONAL BANK BUILDING
20 SOUTH BROADWAY Tel. Yonkers 477

Daily Features

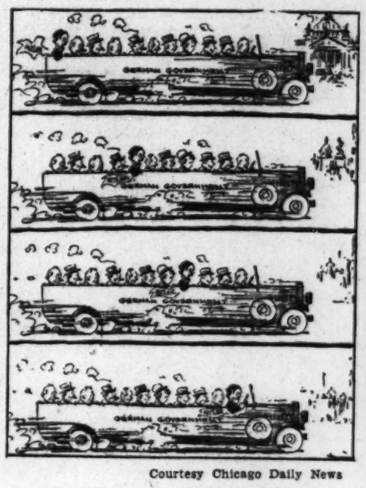
Cartoons of the Week

Courtesy Detroit News
Putting a Bell on a Cat

Courtesy Los Angeles Times
All It Needs Is the Crossing of a "T"!

Courtesy New York Evening Post
"Realistic Action" Is Correct

Courtesy Indianapolis News
Planning for a Real Early Garden


Courtesy Chicago Daily News
The Advance of a Back-Seat Driver

Courtesy San Francisco Chronicle
Well, It Is What We Asked For

All Nature

Morning Glory

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

AMONG the first 10 plants that a child learns to name, one is certain to be the morning glory. Perhaps this is due to the fact that it winds its beautiful way over almost every part of the earth. Most of the species are tropical in origin. All have the characteristic funnel-form blossoms.

With pointed green leaves and industrious climbing habit, it has twined itself not only over unsightly dumps, old stone walls, and up garden trellises, but around the hearts of writers and poets to force them into transferring this energy into simile and verse. Plant a small sweet potato, in a pot of earth if you would have similar plants throughout the winter, for this vegetable belongs to the same family and genus.

Why is it called morning glory? Because most of its work is done in the morning. Later in the season it is not so particular, and stays open until after sundown, occasionally inviting some night-flying moths to partake of bounteous nectar by moonlight. Its Latin name, *Ipomœa*, is taken from Greek words meaning "worm and bind weed," probably alluding to the habit of climbing up the stalks of tall perennial weeds and then striking out over their tops in all directions, thus binding them in a hopeless tangle.

The Editor's Puzzle

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

81

The task was only performed by the expenditure of laborious days and nights of hard and trying work. Having given the job complete absorbtion, the foreman thought the worker should be made the beneficiary of a needed and well earned week's rest

Edit this paragraph and compare your efforts with the form which appears on another page (among the advertisements).

The Christian Science Monitor's

Quotation for Today

CHEERFULNESS is like money well expended in charity—the more we dispense of it, the greater our possessions.—VICTOR HUGO.

In Lighter Vein

The Sample

Mark Twain refused to play golf himself, but one time he agreed to watch a friend play. Teeing off, the player sent bits of turf flying in all directions. Then, in a nonchalant attempt to hide his confusion, he said to his guest, "What do you think of our links, here, Mr. Clemens?"

"The best I've ever tasted," he replied, brushing the dirt from his lips.

© Chicago Daily News
If They Grow Much Smaller

Obeying Orders

A teacher, instructing a class in composition, said: "Do not attempt any flights of fancy; be yourselves, and write what is in you."

The following day a bright pupil handed in the following: "We should not attempt any flights of fancy; rite what is in us. In me there is my stomach, lungs, heart, liver, two apples, one piece of mince pie, three sticks of candy, a hull lot of peanuts, and my dinner."—*Watchman-Examiner.*

And After That—

The roadmaster, riding along on the train, sent a telegram to the section foreman which read as follows: "Grass and weeds accumulated around bridge 365-M. Burn."

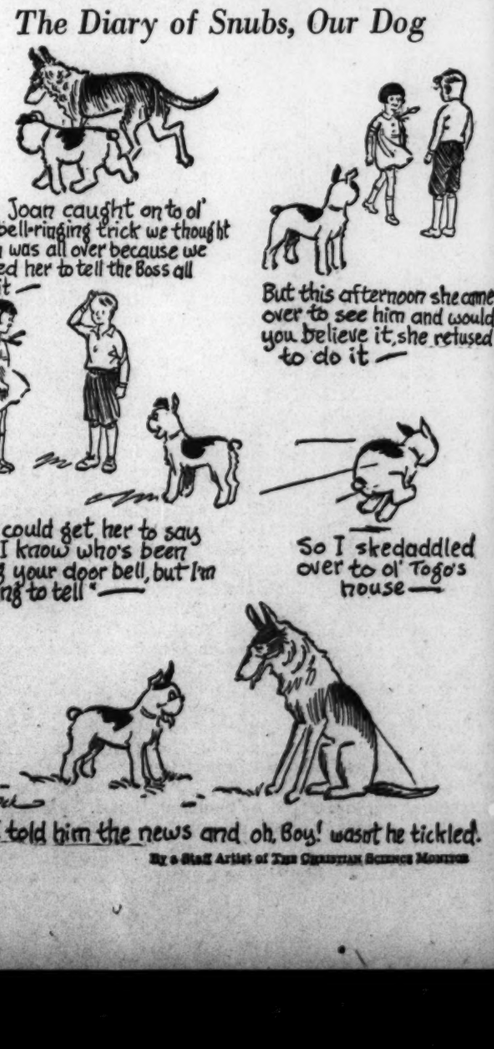
In a short time the roadmaster received a telegram from the section foreman: "Bridge 365-M burned."—*Frisco Employees' Magazine.*

Agreeable

Father: "Now, you girls have talked for an hour about the new dresses you are going to have. Can't you think of something of a higher order to discuss?

Girls: "Yes, Dad. We're going to take up hats now."—*Pathfinder.*

The Diary of Snubs, Our Dog


When Joan caught on to ol' Togo's bell-ringing trick we thought our fun was all over because we expected her to tell the Boss all about it—
All he could get her to say was—"I know who's been ringing your door bell, but I'm not going to tell"—
But this afternoon she came over to see him and would you believe it, she refused to do it—
So I skedaddled over to ol' Togo's house—
And I told him the news and oh, Boy! wasn't he tickled.
By a Staff Artist of THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

"I Record only the Sunny Hours"

Sharing

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

A YOUNG man had established a paper route which gradually grew into a small business, making it necessary for him to employ other boys to aid him. As these lads came requesting work, they were questioned as to their motive for seeking employment. When it was learned that they desired to work simply because they wanted spending money, they were not hired, the preference being given to those boys who were actually in need.

One day a youngster appeared at the door, asking if he could be given some papers to sell. The shoes he was wearing were so badly worn they could not last much longer, and he wanted to earn money enough to enable him to purchase a new pair. He said that he was a member of a Presbyterian Sunday school which was giving a prize for perfect attendance, and hoped to be able to attend regularly. He was hired.

The following week he appeared with a smaller boy who was apparently much in need, requesting that he too be given papers to sell. The employer was undecided as to whether it would be advisable to hire the child. Apprehensive lest the little friend fail to get an opportunity to work, the young fellow said, "You see, there's nobody working at his house. If he doesn't get to sell any papers, I can, of course, share what I make with him."

This lad averaged about 30 cents a week.

A Word a Day

Notes and Queries

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

Unite (Miss M. L. H.)—The correspondent writes:

It is commonly announced: "Let us unite in silent prayer." Can several persons *unite* in silent prayer? They can unite in the audible repetition of something, because everyone is saying the same thing. But silent prayer is individual, and my sense of it is that it cannot be said to be united. Will you discuss this, please?

The word "unite" comes to us from the Latin *unire*, "to make or become one," based on *unus*, "one." The announcement "Let us unite in silent prayer" is a simple invitation for the persons present to become as one, or to engage unitedly, in the silent devotions. The implication is not that all are expected to *pray* the same, but *do* the same.

Says (Miss H. N. S.)—Although "say" has a long *a*, the third person, singular, present, is sounded *sez* (short *e*).

Science (Miss F. G.)—The correspondent, an English woman, reports that many of her countrymen pronounce this word *Sarnce*. She requests that attention be drawn to the two syllables, *Sci'-ence*.

Note: First choice in Webster's New International Dictionary is accepted as authority for pronunciation.—Ed.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, THURSDAY, APRIL 13, 1933 — *"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"* — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

Editorial Board of The Christian Science Monitor

The Editorial Board as constituted by The Christian Science Board of Directors for The Christian Science Monitor is composed of Mr. Willis J. Abbot, Contributing Editor; Mr. Albert F. Gilmore, member of the Board of Trustees of The Christian Science Publishing Society; Mr. Roland R. Harrison, Manager of The Christian Science Publishing Society, and Mr. Frank L. Perrin, Executive Editor. It is the duty of the Editorial Board to consider and determine all questions within the Editorial Department of The Christian Science Monitor, and also to carry out the stated policy of The Christian Science Board of Directors relative to the entire news and editorial content of the paper. Each member of said Editorial Board shall have equal responsibility.

All communications regarding the conduct of this newspaper, articles and illustrations for publication should be addressed to the Editorial Board of The Christian Science Monitor.

Editorials

Socialism Versus Communism

THE Labor movement in Great Britain may appear to have vacillated during the last year between the moderate Left and the extreme Left; but it has now come out with a decisive negative to the invitation from the Communist Party to form a united front against Fascism and Capitalism.

The National Joint Council which represents both the political and the industrial organizations of the Labor movement has issued a manifesto declaring for "Democracy *versus* Dictatorship." It resists the temptation to head a movement which would meet violent reaction by violent Socialism. It diagnoses the position in many European countries as one in which the extremism on one side has led to extremism on the other. "The follies and furies of Tsarism led straight to Communist dictatorship in Russia." On the other hand "the fear of the dictatorship of the working-class" in Italy, in Hungary and in Germany "has worked the iron dictatorship of capitalism and nationalism."

Unwilling to join in a provocative extremism which presupposes class war, the Labor Joint Council declares its adherence to the faith of democracy. It does not renounce one jot of its belief in Socialism, but declares that it can be attained by peaceful constitutional means. "As soon as the workers are sufficiently advanced in political wisdom" they can, by the exercise of the ballot and democratic procedure, "place their own movement in the seat of government."

Its critics, needless to say, have not been slow to suggest that such may be its decision today, but that tomorrow its choice may be quite different. However, it is right to point out that the moment when there is considerable feeling in England against the work of a Rightist dictatorship in Germany would surely seem a favorable one to choose for swinging the party to the Left if the real trend was strongly in that direction. It has rejected that temptation. And secondly, in declaring its belief in orderly progress toward Socialism by the conversion of the people, the party is in fact conforming to the tradition which has governed its policy for the last thirty years.

The men who control the British Labor organization, both on its political and its trade union side, are very far from having the revolutionary temper. Some of them are profoundly conservative in their instincts and habits. And these leaders will not easily be displaced. They know that when explosive elements flare up from time to time at party conferences they can afford to proceed quietly till the storm has blown over. No doubt a critical moment will occur a few years hence when Socialist leaders are returned to power by the electorate with a strong independent majority.

When that happens—as it surely will happen—it is not likely that these men, whose whole concern will be not to shock a nation which has just declared confidence in them, will proceed to swift revolutionary action. The more possible danger is that Conservatives, fearing such consequences, may rashly organize resistance.

But these fears will not be aroused if the Labor leaders pursue their present methods of promising constitutional procedure, on democratic lines. Just as it is true that violence challenges violence, so in like manner moderation induces moderation. This method may seem less heroic. It is less exciting. To some it will seem too slow. But in the long run it is the more sure, as the far from inconsiderable achievements of a century of British democracy have shown.

Henry Van Dyke

O Spirit unconfined!
Thy ways are free
As is the wandering wind,
And thou hast wooed thy children to restore
Their fellowship with thee,
In peace of soul and simpleness of mind.

IN SUCH spirit Henry van Dyke addressed his gentle readers. In an age when writers battered upon fame's door with brazen knuckles, and shouted, for a price, their raucous challenge of shocking realism, his pen continued to trace simplicity and honesty upon a clean, white page. He was a lover of the outdoors, a frequenter of quiet ways, a communer with bird and flower and running stream.

Yet there was nothing retiring nor rustically narrow in his busy career. Few men of our times have shown greater diversity and energy. As pastor of the Brick Presbyterian Church of New York City, he was a tireless worker. In his long service at Princeton University as professor of English literature, he stamped the impress of his wholesomeness and kindliness on many students.

He was a liberal, a militant, unrelenting in his attack on intolerance and narrowness. Intensely patriotic, he threw the weight of his influence on the side of those who would have America take a greater and more responsible part in the affairs of a unified world. He gave distinguished service to his country as Ambassador to the Netherlands, and in naval service during the World War. He found time among his manifold activities to serve humanity in the capacity of chairman of the international section for narcotic drug control.

In many ways, Dr. van Dyke might well serve as an example of the finest type of citizen, of one who through all his vigorous years never lost touch with simplicity and gentleness of spirit. Even those who disagreed with him will concur in linking his career with the closing lines of his poem, "Hudson's Last Voyage":

So point her up, John King, nor'west by north
We'll keep the honour of a certain aim
Amid the peril of uncertain ways,
And sail ahead, and leave the rest to God.

A Democracy Can Economize

THE proof of any system, we have always been told, is the manner in which it works when put to a severe test. Today in practically every country various systems of government are on trial. The stress of world trade depression has toppled long-existing forms, has been responsible for many strange experiments with dictatorships.

The sweep of events in Washington during the last few weeks should, in the face of world events, prove encouraging to proponents of democracy everywhere. Beginning with savings on pensions and salaries, the Administration has continued to stride forward, making drastic reductions in personnel and departments, wiping out bureaus and agencies in wholesale fashion, giving evidence that the pledge of economy is to be carried out to the letter.

In the Department of Justice, for instance, Mr. Homer S. Cummings has been dampening the expectations of seekers after political plums by the thorough way in which he has gone about the job of house cleaning. When asked, "How are you going to find jobs for deserving Democrats?" Mr. Cummings cryptically replied, "That's what is worrying the politicians."

While it is too much to hope that the established system of doling out political spoils is seriously threatened, the manner in which this business of economy is being carried out carries a welcome promise to the average citizen who is really interested in efficiency and economy in government.

With a $100,000,000 reduction slated for the Post Office Department, and Postmaster-General Farley asked to at least put the department on a basis where it will not lose money, prospective patronage from that usually prolific source must necessarily look rather unpromising to the hopefully waiting ones.

That all this can be carried out without impairing the efficient functioning of government is readily admitted. Heads of departments confess themselves amazed at the amount of "dead wood" to be lopped off as the business of retrenchment and elimination goes merrily on.

Under the stress of an unbalanced budget it almost seems that costly political patronage will be forced into abeyance. It is not too much to hope that an awakened sense of responsibility on the part of the citizen, acting through such organizations as the National Economy League, will see to it that it is not reëstablished on its old basis.

The American citizen today may well congratulate himself on the patent evidence that patriotism and integrity of purpose prevail when danger threatens. The present policies and methods of the Administration at Washington will do much to strengthen the people's confidence in the soundness of democratic government, especially at a time when experiments with dictatorships are proving something less than ideally successful.

Judging Righteous Judgment

IT WOULD be false to deny that millions of Americans disagree with the jury's verdict at the second trial in the now well-nigh world-famous Scottsboro case. Not because they feel any definite certitude of the innocence of one of the Negroes, tried separately and now found guilty. The evidence was too conflicting, the perjury too obvious, for any layman to form an intelligent opinion.

But there is conclusive evidence that both trials in this sordid affair have been marked by racial prejudice. Perusal of apparently unbiased reports almost warrants the conclusion that the guilt or innocence of the defendants was less important than the color of their skin. All the more commendable, therefore, has been the calm, judicial attitude of the presiding judge. The summing up to the jury of this Alabama judge, while it availed little, evidently, with those to whom it was directly addressed, contains a plea to which the entire world might listen, and listening, heed:

> We are a white race and a Negro race here together—we are here to live together—our interests are together. The world at this time and in many lands is showing intolerance and showing hate. It seems sometimes that love has almost deserted the human bosom. It seems that hate has taken its place. It is only for a time, gentlemen, because in the great things of life, no matter what they are, it is God's great principles, matters of eternal right, that alone live. Wrong dies and truth forever lasts, and we should have faith in that.

Has not Judge Horton offered here the true answer and antidote for race hatred, whether in America, in Germany or any other land?

A Shavian Pshaw

AMERICA has conquered Bernard Shaw. It's unbelievable, but we must believe it. Not because he now says that "possibly America can save the great human race yet." Nor because Mahomet has finally come to the mountain, although it involved backing down on his oft-repeated declaration that he would never visit "the land of boobs." Nor even because he traveled 18,000 miles to see New York. But simply because in his first and only American speech he took America—and at times Shaw—seriously. In fact, he made the same mistake about America that America has long made about him.

Perhaps such phrases as "seriously suggest" and "strenuously advise" were intentionally thrown into his talk, along with other Americanisms. But the whole trend of it was preachy. One listening on the radio might have mistaken the Irish dramatist for an American reformer—or politician. Indeed, even his witticisms smacked of that political showmanship which he denounced as a disgraceful adjunct of government.

Yet in being conquered, G. B. S. has achieved a partial reconquest of America. For it must be known that Shaw the poseur has lately rather annoyed even the America which adores Shaw the wit. Possibly it is because America has been growing up in the last few years. Americans are far less inclined to indulge in a sack-cloth-and-ashes orgy every time Mr. Shaw accuses them of having only two legs. As he said, they no longer look around immediately to find some people with three so that they can imitate them. They are more likely to answer with a shrug and a pshaw when pshavian barbs come along.

There can be no question that America has been getting those "intellectual bearings" about which Mr. Shaw is so concerned. And a better appreciation of that fact should help her critics to feel that they can win attention without resorting to insults. Yet it must be admitted that for some time to come America will listen most readily when shocked. Or caricatured.

And only the most youthful and tender-skinned American will deny that the exaggerated pictures of Hollywood, of financiers, of the 100 per cent American, and of the Constitution, contain caricature's precious grain of truth. Certainly the kind of selfishness and fatuity which Hollywood so often indulges is truly immoral and really anarchistic. And clearly it should now be possible for adult political observers to recognize that constitutions—and particularly the American—guarantee a freedom to the individual and—by checks and balances—to various elements in the Government which often impairs the freedom of the nation to act in a crisis.

This is not taking Shaw too seriously; it is merely a refusal to take America too seriously. And may America never stay so young or become so old that she will not have use for the pen jabs of this genial reformer, this phenomenon as unique as his own 100 per cent American, this conquered conqueror, G. B. S.

First Things First

FIRST in importance among the questions raised by the Roosevelt plan to insure bank deposits is: Is this to be a substitute for real bank reform? The answer is in the negative only in part. Bank reform is provided for at the same time. Many of the provisions of the Glass bank reform bill are included, as well as new features. Do they meet the need which has been so often pointed out?

Not adequately. The foundation of bank reform is that all banks should be brought into the Federal Reserve System. The feasibility of attaining this objective without recourse to a constitutional amendment has been shown by the counsel to the Federal Reserve Board. No further delay should be tolerated. Since the deposit insurance scheme applies only to member banks, the aim is apparently to open the back door of the system to nonmember banks. It is anticipated that, with bank depositors favoring banks which had an insurance scheme, nonmember banks would apply for admission. Perhaps the expectation would be justified. But, when better conditions returned, and the public regained confidence in banks, the opportunity would still be presented to the member banks to slide out of membership, as they would be tempted to do by any move by the system to tighten its overseership. Bank reform which has membership of the Federal Reserve System as its starting point should be supplementary to bank deposit insurance.

Then deposit insurance would deserve hearty support. Millions of people have lost their faith in the security of their deposits. It is essential for the welfare of the country that this trust be restored. Better banking standards can do their part. But improved regulation and examination by Government authorities are more important at this time. For the people are in a mood which makes them doubt even the good bankers in their midst. Hence the recent conversions to deposit insurance of men like Secretary of the Treasury William H. Woodin and Senator Carter Glass.

The scheme apparently favored by the Administration provides that a corporation be set up with a capital of $500,000,000, one-third to be provided by the Federal Reserve Board, one-third by the Treasury, one-third by the banks. This last third is to be raised by a tax on deposits amounting to one-fourth of 1 per cent a year. More funds are to be supplied out of the proceeds of a bond issue, presumably if wanted. The resources at the disposal of the new corporation, according to Mr. H. B. Steagall, chairman of the House Banking Committee, would total $2,000,000,000.

Whether this amount would be sufficient is a matter for the statisticians. Past records offer no guide. State guaranty systems have collapsed because banks were allowed to operate on a shoestring. Light regulations have helped. If the bank program credited to the Administration is put through, the risk to the new federal insurance corporation would be considerably mitigated. But it would still be very heavy without the inclusion of a clause providing for compulsory membership of the Federal Reserve System.

Editorial Notes

The college should go in for a more rounded training, declares Ernest M. Hopkins, president of Dartmouth, who finds the country's current need is not only for graduates who can do a lot for a few, but for those who might do a little for a lot of people.

Add to those who doubt the wisdom of beer's return many members of the welcoming committee who are now giving the matter sober second thought.

Even in a day of drastic economies disarmament doesn't imply that nations should first use up the arms they have on hand.

Strawberry shortcake is named properly; it rarely lasts long.

Spring and the Skyscraper

IN PERPENDICULAR CITY is the Boulder Building, which is bigger and higher; it is bigger and higher than anything else. From the highest point of its topmost pinnacle the people in the street far below look like ants, and from the street its final pinnacle seems to have touched the moon. The Boulder Building at its base is wedged in solid rock, and the subway dives beneath its toes. The Boulder Building is brand new. It is so new that it has never seen anything but the winter's snows and storms and hail and sleet.

"I am the greatest thing that was ever built!" said the Boulder Building one day to April Wind.

"Modest, aren't you?" laughed April Wind.

"I am bigger and higher," said the skyscraper. "I am the biggest thing there is! I am the Boulder Building. From my summit I see the bridges swinging across the river like loops of spiders' webs, that shine at night like loops of pearl. I can see over all the tops of all the other turrets in Perpendicular City.

"I can see from the homes of the rich to the homes of the poor. I can see flags flying in the breeze and waves flashing in the harbor. Ten thousand people pass through me daily. The stenographers of my fifty-first story gayly wave across my airshafts to clerks of my fifty-second story. I hold them all easily. I stand perpendicular against any storm that blows. I am even getting used to the way the subway tickles my toes. I am three months' old. Unquestionably I am the greatest thing on earth."

* * *

The April Wind scudded a bit of cloud against the face of the Boulder Building and laughed. "You're cheeky, Young 'Un!" it said. It smiled good-humoredly, and at the smile the sky and earth brightened and the harbor waves danced more merrily. It smiled again, and a tree that was kept in a cage down in the canyon in the street below at the base of the Boulder Building put out a green bud.

"I am offended, April Wind!" said the skyscraper huffily. "You have offended me. Do you hear that? I want you to understand!"

April Wind did not notice. "It's a backward spring, isn't it, Boulder Building?" it asked. "But, of course, you're too recent to know. You see, I'm as old as the World, Young 'Un, so don't feel put out. Keep quiet and don't tumble down for a day or two, and you'll see something happen!"

April Wind smiled again and the caged tree, down in the canyon, put forth another sprout.

"What's spring?" asked the Boulder Building, a week or two later. "April Wind—tell me. Is it something bigger than I?"

"Well—yes, in a way," said April Wind.

"Bigger and higher?"

"In a way," said April Wind.

"I don't believe it!" said the Boulder Building.

* * *

"Wait a bit—wait a bit!" said the wind, blowing a puff of warm air down through the canyons. It kept on blowing. It blew round and about Perpendicular City as the traffic rumbled by day, and it breathed softly upon it as it lay in its squares and lines of light by night, and from curious cracks and crevices the small live things felt the breath.

Between the cobbles at the wharves the grains sprouted, and in cracks in the sidewalks the ants sallied forth, and up in the eaves of the high buildings sparrows fluttered with straw, and overhead the gossamer clouds formed and dissolved and rained, and formed again. In the Boulder Building the stenographers put on gay hats and the clerks burst forth in brighter neckties and there was a subtle alteration about everything, as though something important were preparing to happen. The Boulder Building felt it.

It felt it just as surely as did the small wild things living in Perpendicular City which had not been battened down beneath asphalt hatches. Even the caged tree down in the canyon waved a bough fringed with green, like an arm raised in benediction.

* * *

"I don't know what it is that's happening," said the Boulder Building one day, "but I feel uncommonly queer."

"Where do you feel queer?" asked a passing cloud.

"I feel queerest where the young clerks are waving across at the young stenographers. And I feel —I feel jiggy."

"How did you say you felt?"

"Jiggy! I can see the white caps dancing in the harbor, and I can see a new color coming into the barren hills over by the gas works, and far below me I can see a caged tree that is waving its bough as though it wanted to escape. The sparrows are busy with new undertakings, too, which I don't understand: There is Something Happening. I can't understand it."

"It's Spring!" said the cloud.

"Somebody told me that before," said the skyscraper. "Whatever it is, it makes me feel jiggy. The subways tickle my toes more than ever. I feel as though all my brass elevators were going to skid. Sometimes I even feel that it would be better not to be the Boulder Building at all, but just a small cottage set outside Perpendicular City somewhere, with wild trees around me, and a clerk and a stenographer living in me."

"That's Spring makes you feel that way!" said the passing cloud. Before the Boulder Building could retort the cloud dissolved.

"Nasty trick that—dissolving!" said the Boulder Building.

But nobody noticed. It was Spring.

* * *

"April Wind, April Wind!" cried the skyscraper at last, in despair, "won't you help me? I must have help; I don't know what to do! From my tip-topmost story to the very center of my ferro-concrete inside I tingle with emotions that I do not understand, and with feelings that I cannot express. But I know that Something Is Happening. If I don't know what's up I shall probably collapse. As it is now, I am likely to buckle a girder any minute."

"Well, hold still, Young 'Un, and I'll try to find something that will help you out and perhaps make you understand," chuckled April Wind. It blew over the city and over the river, with its bridges, and it blew to a countryside that the skyscraper had never seen and never would see, and it searched, and at last it picked up something and whisked it back in no time.

"I'll leave this with you," it said. "I'll put it on the crevice of your tallest story and tuck it in behind a wall. And I'll bring you a bit of dust to cover it, and I'll bring you a drop of rain to moisten it. Perhaps it will help you. I don't know. Perhaps it'll tell you what Spring is. I can't be sure. But anyway, all you have to do is wait, Boulder Building, and watch."

"What is it?" asked the Boulder Building.

"It's a kind of poem," said the April Wind.

The Boulder Building waited and watched. April Wind brought a shower or two. In a week the thing that was in the dust started a green sprout.

"Why, it's growing," said Boulder Building. "It's a seed! It's round, it's green—by my Sixtieth Story, it's coming alive!"

"It's going to be a dandelion," said April Wind, complacently.

* * *

"It's going to be Spring!" said the Boulder Building, and a little tremor went all the way down it that blew out a fuse in the third sub-basement.

R. L. S.

Notes From German Cities

Potsdam Proud Of Its Past

THE decision of the German National Government to hold the festive opening of the new Reichstag in the Garrison Church at Potsdam (on March 21) awakened new interest in a city which has meant so much to German history. Few contrasts could be greater than that between the German capital and its smaller neighbor, the chief city of the Province of Brandenburg. Berlin, even to the German, still seems a new capital with up-to-date buildings and bustling activity, but Potsdam has the quiet aristocratic air of a city conscious of its rôle in German and, particularly, in Prussian history. Potsdam can trace its ancestry back 1000 years. As early as 993 A. D. it was a Wendish settlement, having the name of Poztupimi. Because of the lakes, waterways and woods in the neighborhood, two centuries later it became the site of the small German settlement of Potstamp. For many years its significance was not outstanding in Prussian history. Then came Frederick Wilhelm I, the Soldier King. As Crown Prince he had secretly drilled a battalion which he wished to take with him to Berlin on his accession to the throne of Prussia. But Berlin, basing its right upon an old privilege, refused to quarter a garrison, and when faced with the problem of Berlin without his garrison or Potsdam with it, he stood by his garrison.

* * *

Railways Seek New "Edisons"

German state railways lose no opportunity of encouraging their employees not only to take greater interest in their work, but also to make any suggestions they may have for improvements in general work. A special fund has been set aside for the "Edisons of the Reichsbahn" to reward all useful ideas of their employees which may later lead to the patenting of profitable inventions or to better working conditions. In 1932, 125,000 marks (nearly $30,000) was allocated for inventions which had been applied in the technical branches, and for new ideas in matters concerning transport, organization and general control. Patented machines for cleaning express trains which operate quicker and faster than those formerly in use, and a device for preventing fraud by placing worthless nickel coins in automatic machines were among the many inventions rewarded. Of the 445 inventors, forty-five came from the Berlin area, so that the capital was proportionately well represented.

* * *

Courtesy Versus Tags

Educate rather than punish the erring automobilist is the method of the municipal authorities in the German state of Mecklenburg-Schwerin. Instead of imposing fines, the automobilist who parks in the wrong place finds a notice telling him not to park in narrow streets, at crossings or at halts for trolley cars or omnibuses. If his light does not burn brightly enough, or if his number plate is not in order, he receives a polite card telling him just what he should do. Each notice bears, in addition to the local police stamp, an intimation to the effect that if the automobilist will only take the trouble to carry out the section of the law applying to his individual case, he will save himself a fine and the state much unnecessary work. Apart from the courtesy of this action of the Mecklenburg-Schwerin police, it also indicates that they realize that in these times every automobile owner is not necessarily wealthy. Commenting on this innovation, the German press expresses the hope that other states in the Reich will follow it up.

* * *

Culture Has No Frontiers

With its 65,000 inhabitants, Potsdam still pursues its own peaceful, untroubled existence. Though the German feels that it is essentially Prussian, yet in its art and architecture it owes almost everything to outside influences. Its finest buildings were built in the eighteenth century, when the Italian and French schools were in the ascendant. In such of its landmarks as the City Castle, the Brandenburger Tor and Sanssouci Castle, the age of rococo predominates. Sanssouci, like that other great castle, Schoenbrunn in Vienna, was modeled on the Versailles of Louis XIV, and all breathe the same atmosphere. To the German visitor, Potsdam must bring up pictures of his past history, but to the foreign visitor it is just a return to that period of intellectual internationalism of pre-French Revolution days. In the picture of the Sanssouci mill one recalls the strong sense of justice of the Prussia of Frederick the Great. But Voltaire's room within the castle, the remembrance of the French sage's friendship with the King, and a glance around Frederick's charming little library—all the books in which are in French—make one realize anew that culture has no national bounds.

* * *

Legacy Aids World Amity

The third Japanese Institute in Germany was recently opened in the University of Leipzig. Established as the result of a legacy of 225,000 yen from Hikoichi Motoyama, a Japanese newspaper magnate, it is intended to serve as a center for making the culture of the Far East better known in central Europe and so helping toward better international understanding. Thanks to another endowment of 25,000 yen by the "Nippon Chisso," a Japanese industrial company, a new German-Japanese Student House followed immediately after the opening of the Institute. Two other Japanese Institutes in Berlin and Hamburg have long been active in similar cultural work.